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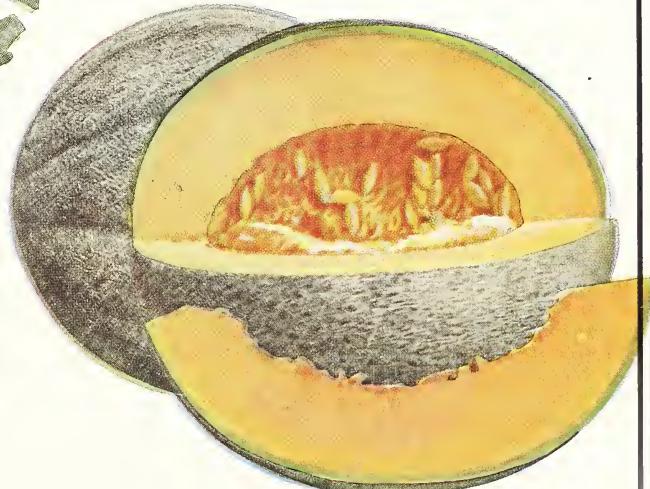
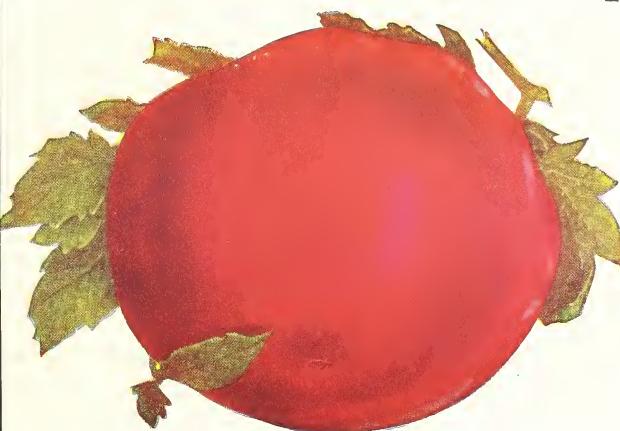
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Grand Rapids Growers Assn.

1927

*Specialists in Seeds for the
Market Garden
Grand Rapids Mich.*

1927



The Home of the Famous Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce

There is no other strain of leaf lettuce that has become so popular as this variety. Read what the Agricultural College reports on this lettuce. Further description, prices, etc., will be found on page 13 of this catalog.

The Grand Rapids Forcing Tomato

This is another one of the famous varieties for which this community is noted. Be sure to read further description. Prices on page 24 of this catalog.

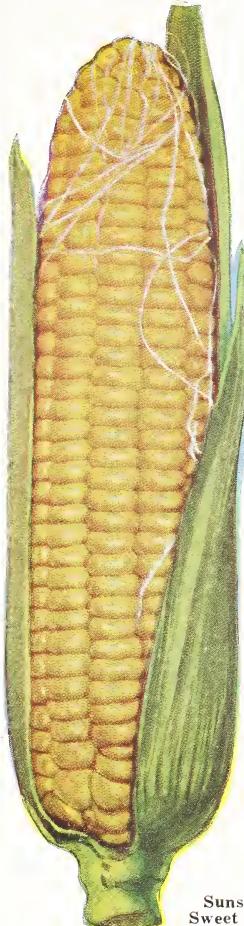
Hearts of Gold Musk- melons or Cantaloupes

Pedigreed seed grown for us by the late Roland Morrill. A regular gold mine for the market gardener. See description in catalog page 14.

Turn to our nursery stock section, which will be found on pages 52 to 54 of this catalog.

Specialties for The Market Gardener

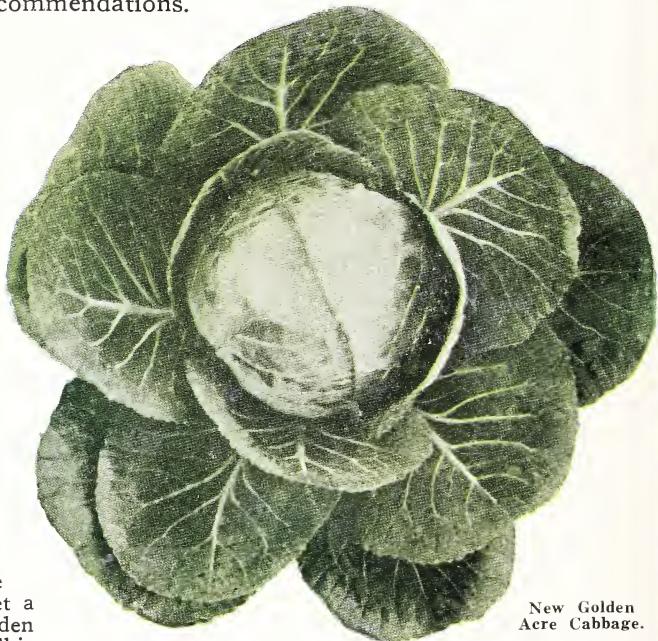
Our aim has always been to supply the market gardener with the best strains of seeds, in fact, we have secured the endorsement of Geo. W. Starr, Associate Professor of Horticulture at the Michigan State College, and we give you below just a few, although all such recommendations are common throughout this catalog and you will find them listed with a ★ denoting such recommendations.



Sunshine
Sweet Corn.

★ Sunshine Sweet Corn

A valuable new yellow variety for the market gardener. It is ready for market a week to ten days earlier than the Golden Bantam, and has a much larger ear. This seed was produced by Prof. Geo. W. Starr, of the Michigan State College. Full description in catalog. Page 9. Quart, 60c; peck, \$4.50; bushel, \$12.00, not prepaid.



New Golden
Acre Cabbage.

★ Connecticut Yellow Globe Onion

Eastern grown seed, produced for us in Connecticut. Onions are round, globe shaped. Full description in catalog page 17. Ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

★ Golden Acre Cabbage

A new, small, round headed, early cabbage. As early as the Jersey Wakefield. Some claim it to be earlier. Weighs about two pounds to the head. A profitable variety for the market gardener. See description in catalog, page 5. Ounce, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; 1 lb., \$10.00, postpaid.

★ Detroit Dark Red Beet

Has a very dark red color. Is quick to mature. Bulbs are smooth and meat is free from strings. One of the very best varieties for the market gardener. See catalog page 4. Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.



★
Detroit
Dark Red
Beet.



Connecticut Yellow
Globe Onion.

Greetings, 1927



E take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation to the Market Gardener and friends in general for the patronage we have enjoyed to such an extent that our equipment and facilities were found lacking; therefore, as this catalog goes to press the carpenters and masons are busy enlarging our present quarters and when Spring comes around we will be in the very best condition to serve you promptly and take the best of care of our patronage, both here at home and those that we serve by mail.

Our new store and addition is located at the corner of Wealthy and Ionia Avenue, just a few blocks south of the Union Depot and we will welcome any and all who may desire to call.

As we make a specialty of supplying the market gardener (both upland and muck) with the best strains of seeds for their purpose, therefore in preparing this catalog, we have secured the endorsement and recommendation of the Michigan State College, on those varieties and strains that would be of special value to market gardeners. We know these varieties to be the best strains obtainable. Many varieties are seeds that have been originated by us and for us exclusively, and we take pleasure in presenting you with our Eighth Annual Seed Catalog, for your consideration.

R. Yonker, President
T. E. Graham, Vice-President
Rudolph Zant, Secretary-Treasurer
P. D. Leavenworth, Manager

The Grand Rapids Growers Association
Herman D. Van Hemert, Manager Seed Dept.

How to Order and Remit—Read Carefully

Write your name, postoffice, shipping point or nearest express office, your county and state.

We pay postage on all vegetable and flower seeds, in packets, ounces, quarter pounds, half pounds, and pounds at prices quoted herein, to any point of the United States and Canada, when cash accompanies order. We do not pay postage on beans, peas, corn, farm seeds, onion sets, bulbs, or anything that is not specifically listed, "postpaid." If such items are wanted by Parcel Post, add sufficient postage as per postal rates on next page.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Order, Express Money Order, Certified Check, or by Registered Letter.

C. O. D. ORDERS. If goods are to be sent C. O. D. or Sight Draft Bill of Lading Attached, 25 per cent of the amount must accompany the order.

Parties buying large quantities of any one variety will be quoted special prices on application. All prices are net.

While we do not think there will be any serious change, prices are made subject to change without notice.

Parcel Post Rates and Index on Page Two

Grand Rapids Growers Association

Cor. Wealthy
and Ionia Ave., S. W.

Grand Rapids
Michigan

Parcel Post Rates and Weight Limit

The weight limit within the first, second and third zones is now 70 pounds, and within all other zones 50 pounds. Shipments of 20 pounds or over are cheaper if sent by Express beyond the third zone.

	1st lb. or Fraction	Ea. add. lb. or Fraction
1st Zone, within 50 miles of Grand Rapids...	7c	1c
2nd Zone, within 150 miles of Grand Rapids...	7c	1c
3rd Zone, within 300 miles of Grand Rapids...	8c	2c
4th Zone, within 600 miles of Grand Rapids...	9c	4c
5th Zone, within 1000 miles of Grand Rapids...	10c	6c
6th Zone, within 1400 miles of Grand Rapids...	11c	8c
7th Zone, within 1800 miles of Grand Rapids...	13c	10c
8th Zone, all over 1800 miles from Grand Rapids...	14c	12c
Canada, all parts...	14c	14c

If in doubt obtain your zone rate from your postmaster.

NON-WARRANTY

The seeds offered in this catalog have been carefully grown, selected, cleaned and tested for germination and we believe them to be first-class, but as so many conditions enter into making a crop, we give no warranty, either express or implied, as to description, purity or productiveness, and will not be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once, and the money will be refunded.

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Asparagus

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill and produce about 200 plants. If starting from seed plow or spade under a liberal amount of Pulverized Hen Manure, drag or rake the seed bed, breaking all lumps, and making the soil fine. Then apply a good top dressing of Hen Manure, raking it in well. Drill the seed in rows about eighteen inches apart, covering seed one inch. When the plants are up cultivate well, keep free from weeds and they should be all right to transplant to permanent beds the following spring. The soil cannot be made too rich. Use well rotted stable manure or Pulverized Hen Manure, and mix well with the soil. For home garden have the rows two or three feet apart and a foot apart in the row. For field culture, the rows should be four feet apart. Make broad trenches about a foot deep and fill in about three or four inches with well rotted stable manure, put two inches of dirt on top of the manure, then set the plants, spreading the roots and cover with an inch of soil. As the plants grow, gradually fill the trenches till the bed or field is level. Do not cut the plants till the third year. Every fall before the seed is ripe, cut tops and burn them, and give good top dressing of manure. Remember, the bed well planted will last for at least twenty years. Treat it well.

★ **Mary Washington Rust-Resistant Asparagus.** The largest and most tender green asparagus. This is a decided improvement over the Pedigreed Washington and Martha Washington, being earlier, larger and longer. The credit for the development of this wonderful, rust-resistant strain is almost entirely due to the untiring efforts of Prof. J. B. Norton, member of the Plant Breeding Staff of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Martha Washington. Pedigreed seed. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Palmetto. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c, postpaid. **Conover's Colossal.** Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c, postpaid.

Giant Argenteuil. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c, postpaid.



★ Mary Washington Asparagus.



Davis Kidney Wax Beans.

Asparagus Roots

Palmetto. One-year-old, \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000, not postpaid.

Martha Washington. One-year-old, \$2.25 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000, not postpaid.

Conover's Colossal. \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000, not postpaid.

Beans

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One quart to 100 feet of drill; about three-fourths bushel per acre of Bush Beans. Beans thrive on a rich, warm, light soil. It is not safe to plant until about the middle of May as the seed will rot in cold, wet ground, and the plants will not stand frost. Plant dwarf beans in rows two feet apart and from four to six inches apart. Lima Beans should not be planted until June first, when the soil is thoroughly warmed through. Limas will rot in cold ground.

★ **Unrivaled Wax Beans.** Small plant, very early and great yielder. Pods about five and one-half inches long. Somewhat curved, semi-flat, fleshy and very tender and stringless. Color pale yellow. Quart, 50c; peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$12.00, not postpaid.

★ **Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.** A very desirable dwarf, green podded sort for either home garden or market. Pods five to six inches long, thick, fleshy and perfectly stringless. Very tender and delicious. Qt., 50c; pk., \$2.75; bu., \$10.00, not postpaid.

Prolific Black Wax (or German Black Wax). The earliest Wax Bean. Pods short, curved, slightly flattish. Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.75; bu., \$10.00, not postpaid.

Davis Kidney Wax. Seed white, pods very long, straight, flat, white, wax-like, and very attractive. If picked when young, the pods are tender and stringless but if left too long become rather hard. Extremely productive. Qt., 45c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00, not postpaid.

BEANS—Continued

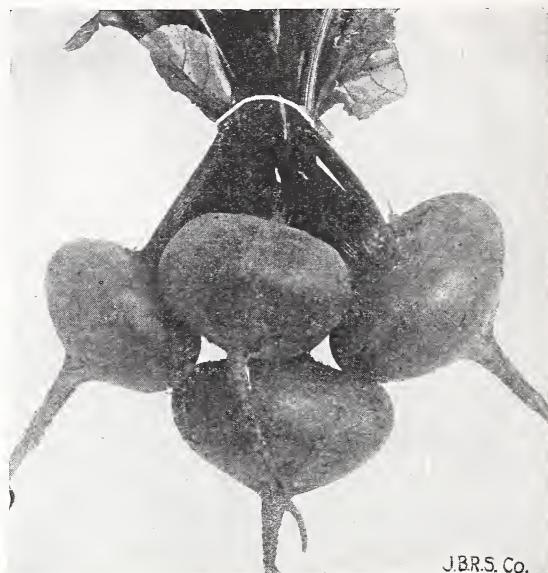
Improved Golden Wax. One of the earliest dwarf wax sorts. Pods flat, long, beautiful golden yellow, tender and stringless. Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.75; bu., \$10.00, not postpaid.

★**Pencil Pod Black Wax.** Pods round, very long, tender, and entirely stringless. Extremely productive. Best market gardeners' sort. Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.75; bu., \$10.00, not postpaid.

★**Burpee's New Kidney Wax.** A more vigorous and prolific grower than Wardwell's. Pods flat, brittle, fleshy, of a rich lemon color, stringless and well flavored. Qt., 50c; pk., \$3.25; bu., \$12.00, not postpaid.

Refugee or **1,000 to 1.** Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$9.00, not postpaid.

Kentucky Wonder. Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.75; bu., \$10.00, not postpaid.



J.B.R.S. Co.

Crosby's Egyptian Beets.

Lima Beans

Siebert's Early Lima. Qt., 50c; pk., \$3.50; bu., \$13.00, not postpaid.

King of the Garden Lima. Qt., 60c; pk., \$4.00; bu., \$15.00, not postpaid.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima. Qt., 70c; pk., \$4.75; bu., \$17.00, not postpaid.

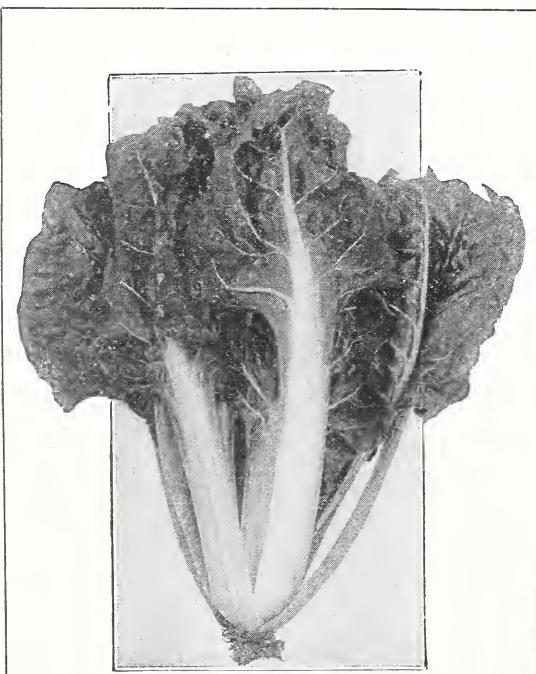
Henderson's Bush Lima. Qt., 50c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$10.00, not postpaid.

Dutch Case Knife. Qt., 45c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00, not postpaid.

Swiss Chard

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to fifty feet of drill; five pounds per acre. Sow early in the spring, in rows eighteen inches apart and thin to one foot apart. The plants are of very rank growth, and will continue to grow and produce all summer and if given a little protection during the Winter, will produce early greens in the Spring.

Lucullus. Leaves large and curly. Plant grows about two feet high, midribs are very broad and are a good substitute for Asparagus during the summer months. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.



Swiss Chard, Lucullus.

Beets

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to fifty feet of drill. Five or six pounds per acre. Do not use stable manure if you want smooth beets with but few roots. Beets thrive on deep, rich, sandy land. For early crop sow in drills one foot apart, cover seed one inch. Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring. When plants are large enough to use as greens, thin to three inches apart in the row. Beets can be sown as late as July for main crop.

Early Wonder. An early variety. It is turnip shaped and is always smooth. The flesh is a beautiful deep red color and is of excellent quality. Tops are small and erect. Exceptionally good for early bunching. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Crosby's Egyptian. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

★**Detroit Dark Red.** Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Eclipse. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Early Blood Turnip. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Mangel or Stock Beets

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to fifty feet of drill; six pounds per acre. Sow early in the spring, in rows about two feet apart; cover seed one and one-half inches deep, pressing the ground firmly over the seed. When plants are three inches high thin to about eight inches apart in the row. The plants pulled may be used for greens.

Mammoth Long Red. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Golden Tankard. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Sugar Beets

Sugar Beets and **Mangels** are of great value for stock feeding, because of the improved health and condition of the animals, increased flow and quality of milk, and because of the saving in fodder. The yield is enormous, and the cost of growing is trifling. Grow a patch of them for Winter feed. They are also excellent for poultry.

Giant Feeding Sugar. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Brussels Sprouts

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Same as for cabbage. **Half Dwarf.** Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



★ Danish Ballhead Cabbage.

Cress or Pepper Grass

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Sow early in the spring in rich, well prepared soil, in rows about fifteen inches apart. Thin to four inches apart in the row.

Extra Curled. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Corn Salad

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce for 100 feet of drill. Sow in August or September for Fall or Spring use. Drill about one inch deep in rows twelve inches apart. Thin and keep free from weeds. Protect in Winter by light covering of straw. Use as a salad.

Large Seeded. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Cabbage

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; 10,800 plants will plant an acre of early cabbage; and 7,260 plants for an acre of late. Eight ounces of seed will plant an acre of early and four ounces an acre of late cabbage. For early cabbage, sow seed in hotbeds in January or February. Transplant as early as possible to the open ground about two feet apart each way. For late cabbage, sow seed in the open ground in May and transplant about July first in rows 2½ feet each way.

★ **Golden Acre Cabbage.** A new, round-headed, early cabbage. Heads round, very hard. Every head just alike and all mature at practically the same time. **As early as the Jersey Wakefield.** Some claim it to be a week earlier. This variety matures two or three weeks earlier than the Copenhagen Market, but is otherwise quite similar. Owing to the earliness and remarkable uniformity, Golden Acre will prove to be the most profitable early cabbage for the market gardeners. We have a limited amount of this seed to offer. Subject to being sold out. Price, oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; 1 lb., \$10.00, postpaid.

Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. Our Jersey Wakefield cabbage for the coming year is the same stock we sold last season. Therefore, it has been tested and we can guarantee it to be exceptionally fine. The very earliest strain of this early variety, heads very uniform in shape and size; small, all conical and firm and hard. Just the right size for retail trade. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Earliest of All Cabbage. This cabbage is of the Copenhagen type, heads are perfectly round, solid and of uniform size. Fully 7 to 12 days earlier than Jersey Wakefield. Average about 4 lbs. each. Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

Charleston or Large Wakefield. About a week later than the Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are larger, fully as solid, and less pointed. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Copenhagen Market. Nearly as early as the Jersey Wakefield. Stems short, heads large, round and solid, with few outer leaves. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

All Seasons. Heads large, round and very deep; can be planted for early or late crop. Good keeper. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Surehead. All sure to head. Late cabbage of the Flat Dutch type; a splendid keeper. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

★ **Danish Ballhead.** Short stemmed, heads round, very solid and heavy. Splendid keeper, hardy, and the best Winter sort. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Drumhead Savoy. Very large, solid heads. Dark green, superior quality. Price, oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

American Savoy. Large, flattish heads, very curly and hard. One of the best Savoys. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Mammoth Rock Red. Heads solid, of good size and quality. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Red Stone Head. A new Danish introduction and exceptionally good, forming big uniformly round heads, smooth, hard, of a glowing dark red color. A good keeper that will last long into the Winter, when fully matured. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Premium Flat Dutch. Second early variety, highly valued for its fine quality. Heads very solid, broad, round, flattened on top, fine grained and tender. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Kale or Borecole

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 150 feet of drill. Sow from August 15th to October in rows, eighteen inches apart, and they will yield greens during Fall and Winter. They are improved by freezing.

Dwarf Green Curled. Postpaid, oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.
Tall Green Curled. Postpaid, oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c;



Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.



J.B.R.S.C. Co.

Chinese or Celery Cabbage.

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

This new vegetable is becoming more popular every year and has generally been a money-maker for the market gardener. It has a delicate cabbage flavor, much milder than cabbage. The outer stalk may be eaten with salt like celery, or it makes a very delicious salad; can be used for cold slaw, or cooked like cabbage or used as spinach. The seed should not be sown till June or July, as the early sowing generally runs up to seed. They should be transplanted in rows about twenty inches apart and twelve inches apart in the row. The seed we offer was tested last season and we can guarantee it true to type.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants. Do not sow seed till the last of May, as earlier sowing generally results in most of the plants going to seed instead of making heads. Seed may be sown in seed beds and transplanted in rows three feet apart and about fifteen inches apart in the row, or may be sown in rows and thinned. For late crop may be sown as late as August tenth. Late crop is generally trenched with boards. Make trench about six feet wide, pull the head, cutting off roots and place side by side and trench. Bank outside the boards with dirt and protect the tops with straw, putting boards over tops. Remove as wanted during early Winter months.

Chihili. This variety gives the best satisfaction here, especially when grown on muck. The heads are long, about sixteen inches, rather slim, coming to a point at the peak. Color a very dark bluish green, with the inner leaves and stalks blanched to a beautiful snow white. Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

Cauliflower

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants. Four ounces of seed will plant an acre. Directions about the same as Cabbage, except planting in rows about three feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. When plants begin to head, the leaves should be tied up around the heads to protect them from the sun. Select **Snowball.** A very fine strain of this variety grown from selected heads. Oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00; 1 lb., \$20.00, postpaid.

Danish Perfection. The self-protecting cauliflower, so called on account of the spiral-shaped manner in which the leaves grow around the stem, thereby protecting the head with little, if any, tying. This is a cross between Earliest Export and Danish Dry Weather. Heads snow-white, very compact and solid. Oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00; 1 lb., \$20.00, postpaid.

Carrots

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; two pounds per acre. For early crop, sow in April or May, and June to July for late. Sow seed half an inch deep in rows 12 inches apart and thin to three inches apart in the row. Plant in rich, sandy loam.

French Short Horn. Very early bunching Carrot; best for forcing. Roots orange red in color, about three inches long, tender and sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

★Chantenay. A medium early, half-long variety for the early market. Roots five or six inches long, smooth and tapering; orange-red in color. Used largely for bunching. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

★Danvers Half Long. The best main crop sort. Roots smooth and handsome. Very productive. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Long Orange. Good variety for deep, sandy soil. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Guerande or Oxheart. Very short, thick and stubby. Very desirable for heavy clay soil, as it is easily harvested. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

White Belgian. Large white stock carrot. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c, postpaid.

Yellow Belgian. Grows one-third out of the ground. Very large, long yellow stock carrot. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 80c, postpaid.

Scarlet Horn. A small, early, stump-rooted variety of good flavor and quite coreless. The roots will average about 3 inches long. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Nantes. A very superior carrot. It is coreless, brittle, fine-grained and of fine mild sweet flavor. The color is reddish orange and the skin is smooth. It is 6 inches long, cylindrical and very stump-rooted. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

★Feonia. A cross between Nantes and Chantenay, combining the tenderness of the former with the keeping qualities of the latter. The long obtuse, cylindrical roots are a beautiful scarlet and practically coreless. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



French Short Horn Carrots.



A Bumper Crop of Celery.

Celery

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will produce from 5,000 to 10,000 plants. Two ounces per acre. Muck soil is best for Celery, but good Celery may be grown on rich, loamy soil if water can be applied freely. Celery needs manure and fertilizer. **Pulverized Hen Manure** gives excellent results, and a 2-8-15% Commercial fertilizer pays. For early crop sow seed in hotbeds or greenhouse in March. Make seed bed very fine, sow seed broadcast and pack soil. Transplant in June in rows three or four feet apart. Early Celery is blanched with boards or paper. For late crop sow seed in April or May in open seed beds and transplant in July. Bank with muck or dirt and trench in the field in October.

The New Golden Self Blanching. This new type of Golden is grown in France, and in some ways seems to be an improvement on the old Paris Golden Self Blanching. It is a longer stalk and a more vigorous and rapid grower, and not so badly affected by blight or disease. The plant seems to be an intermediate between the old Golden and Easy Bleaching and is probably the result of a cross between these two varieties, as was the new Golden Plume. It can be grown on muck, which will not grow the old Paris Golden Self Blanching either on account of exhausted condition of the soil or the soil being too badly infected with disease spores. Makes a magnificent growth of tall, broad, flat stalks of a lighter shade of yellow. For an early Celery to market in August or September, it seems to be fine, and for that purpose it appears now to be a valuable addition to the Celery family. If seed is sown later in the open ground and transplanted in July or August, so that plant is not over-ripe when trenched, it will come out crisp and hard up to the first of January. This Celery has proven its value and many prefer it to even the high-priced Golden Plume. Price, oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$8.00; 1 lb., \$16.00.

Easy Blanching. Our strain of this valuable variety is superior to most strains from the fact that it all bleaches evenly, leaving no green, unbleached stalks. Does not become soft after bleaching, but remains firm, brittle and sweet. The stalks are very thick and quite tall, producing more eatable celery to the plant than any sort on the market. It is about two weeks later than the Golden Self Blanching, and may be used either for early or late celery. When grown for late celery, the seed should be sown later and transplanted from the middle to the last of July, and when trenched with dirt will keep till January and come out of the trenches firm and brittle. It has no superior as to eating quality or flavor. It is almost immune to blight and no crop has ever been lost from disease. This seed is eastern grown and

is produced by an old celery grower who guarantees it to be the finest type of this grand variety. Price, oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$10.00, postpaid.

Golden Plume. The grandest new variety introduced in many years. It was the sensation of the season last Summer. It seems to be an intermediate between the Golden Self Blanching and Easy Bleaching. While it is a yellow celery, it has a lighter shade of yellow than the Golden Self Blanching. Plant is a more vigorous grower, nearly as early, stalks are thicker and not quite so flat as our New Golden Self Blanching which it resembles. Bleaches easily and does not become soft after bleaching. Seed is very pure, no green stalks or off types appearing and no hollow stalks. Plants very large and will turn out more boxes to the acre than any variety grown. While the price of the seed is high, your investment for an acre of the Golden Plume is not high, considering the quality and price the grower obtains for the product. We will have a limited quantity of 1926 grown seed to offer subject to germination test. Price, oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$8.00; 1 lb., \$30.00, postpaid.

Pride of the Market. A dwarf thick-stalked variety, vigorous grower, not easily blighted, and yields about as many boxes per acre as the White Solid, but not so good a keeper, and should be marketed after the Golden Self Blanching and before the White Solid. Our seed is grown by the originator. Oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.50; 1 lb., \$20.00, postpaid.

Grower's Wonderful Celery. A distinct and valuable early variety. The plants are semi-dwarf, very vigorous, and are not so susceptible to blight and other Celery diseases. It has a very full heart which bleaches quickly to a beautiful golden yellow color. Its quality is surpassed by none, and its handsome appearance commands a ready sale in any market. An excellent sort for both home or market garden. It is all the name implies, Wonderful. Oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.00; 1 lb., \$25.00, postpaid.

Golden Self-Blanching. Old style, American grown seed. Oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$8.00, postpaid.

Columbia. Very brittle and crisp, sweet and nutty. So tender it is hard to pack for shipping. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Soup or Cutting. The leaves are useful for flavoring soups, etc. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

*M. A. C. Strains of Special Celery and Sweet Corn

Celery Choose Variety to Fit Your Market

For nearby markets where a soft, quick blanching variety is wanted — Wonderful or Golden Plume. For long shipment or blanching in storage, (a) if the soil is not infested with "Yellows"—Golden Self-Blanching; (b) if soil is infested with "Yellows"—M. A. C. strain, yellows-resistant Golden Self-Blanching. For markets wanting a green celery blanched in boards or light dirt covering, (a) Standard type—Easy Blanching; (b) Fancy, ruffled leaf type—Curly Leaf Easy-Blanching (M. A. C. strain). For Winter markets, celery to be dirt blanched—Pascal or other Winter celeries.

★Golden Self Blanching

FOR DISEASED SOIL INFESTED WITH YELLOWS

This strain of Golden Self-Blanching celery has been produced at the Michigan State College as a result of several years investigation and test by the Department of Botany of selections made in 1919 for resistance to Root Rot or Yellows. This disease is also known as "Sickness," "Stunting Disease," and "Crown Rot." All of this seed is from plants that are directly descended from a single plant selection made in 1919 at Kalamazoo from a field where the entire crop with the exception of five plants was destroyed by the Yellows disease.

Seed was produced by this single mother plant in the Spring of 1920 and was tested in sick soil both in the greenhouse and in the field in comparison with the ordinary commercial varieties of yellow celery. From the beginning the progeny of this plant has shown marked resistance to Yellows whereas the ordinary varieties are highly susceptible. In 1921 a field test was made at Kalamazoo on muck soil where it had been impossible to produce a crop of yellow celery for several years. The Michigan Agricultural College strain was tested against the best commercial sorts of yellow celery. The season was extremely favorable for the development of the Yellows disease and as a result the commercial varieties of yellow failed while the M. A. C. strain gave a satisfactory crop. The showing that this selected strain has made in resisting the attack of the Yellows has been constantly maintained in all the tests in diseased soil.

Production of yellow celery in Michigan is now restricted to a few favorable sections. While the disease situation in other states has not been so well surveyed as in Michigan, the Yellows disease is known to occur in Ohio, Indiana, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Minnesota, Colorado and Canada and may be expected wherever yellow celery is grown under warm soil conditions.

In most of the celery districts of the state, particularly those regions where more than one crop is produced each year, Golden Self-Blanching celery cannot successfully be grown in hot seasons. This failure of yellow celery is not due to the hot weather but to the attack of the fungus that causes the Yellows disease or "sickness." This fungus lives in the soil from year to year so that the only method of combatting the disease is by the use of resistant varieties. Plants affected with the disease are usually stunted, the roots have a red streak running through the center, the crown is often rotted and the leaves turn a golden yellow color. This yellowing of the leaves is a characteristic that has given rise to the name of the disease—"Yellows." When it was learned that yellow celery could no longer be grown in affected areas growers were forced to substitute the green varieties which are very tolerant or resistant to Yellows. While desirable as dirt-bleached Winter celery the green varieties are not popular for a fancy market. The reputation of Michigan celery has suffered immensely with the decrease in the production of the Golden Self-Blanching va-



M. A. C. Strain Golden Self-Blanching Celery grown in soil infested with "Yellows" at South Denver, Colorado, in 1926, contrasted with a commercial strain grown in the same field. One crop was stunted by "Yellows" and was largely unmarketable, the other produced stalks of uniformly high quality.

riety. The market demands are for the attractive bunch that the well-bleached yellow sorts present.

The M. A. C. Strain of Yellows-Resistant Golden Self-Blanching is of the type of the old-fashioned yellow celery so extensively produced a few years ago but now almost superseded by green varieties that are resistant to Yellows. This new selection is practically a pure line of Golden Self-Blanching with resistance to the soil sickness, or Yellows, as an added quality. This variety ships well, presenting a compact, well-bleached bunch, keeps well in storage and the beautiful golden-yellow color in the leaves and creamy-white color of the stalks is unsurpassed by any other variety. It is not a quick-bleaching celery with soft stalks like some of the newer yellow sorts. Growers who are familiar with

the old golden-yellow will recognize in this new strain all the good qualities that made Michigan celery famous before disease curtailed production of the Golden Self-Blanching.

The M. A. C. strain is resistant only to the Yellows disease and must be sprayed to protect it against the blights that affect the foliage and stalks.

The seed offered for sale has been produced in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture at Chula Vista, California. Seed for increase is furnished by the Department of Botany from their own selections and sent to California for increase by government experts.

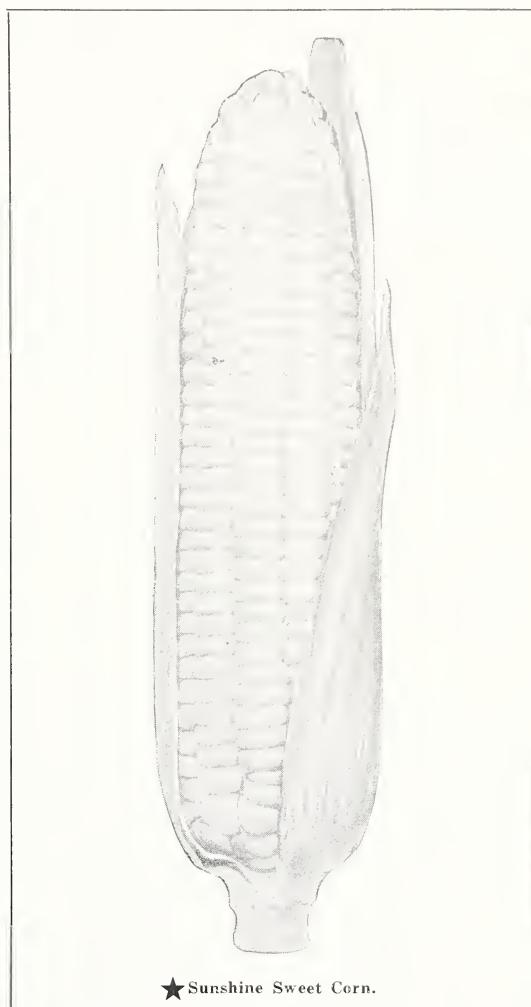
This seed is marketed under co-operative agreement at a price which is consistent with the cost of production, handling, and the additional expense of keeping up the selection work each year and the production of high-grade, resistant seed. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$2.00; oz., \$4.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$15.00; 1 lb., \$50.00, postpaid in double sealed packets packed at the Department of Botany, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

For the 1927 season, we urge experimental planting, by growers whose soil is infested.

GRAND RAPIDS GROWERS ASSOCIATION
(Sole Distributors)

Curly Leaf Easy Blanching M. A. C. Strain

This is a new selection from Easy-Blanching celery possessing all of the qualities of that well known strain, and in addition presenting an exceptionally handsome appearance due to its curled and ruffled leaves. This seed is a pedigreed strain produced in California by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from seed furnished by the Department of Botany, Michigan State College. This seed is especially recommended for use on diseased soil where Golden Self-Blanching celery does poorly and where a green celery is suitable to market demands. It can readily be recognized even in the seedling stage and when this seed comes into general use, substitutions of other varieties can readily be detected. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00; 1 oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00; 1 lb., \$20.00.



★ Sunshine Sweet Corn.

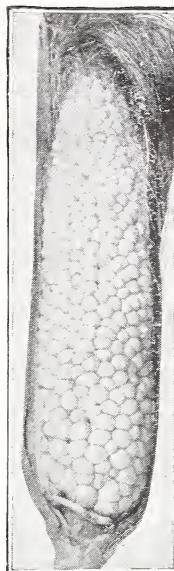
M. S. C. Recommended Sweet Corn

★ "Sunshine." A valuable new yellow variety for the market grower or the private gardener. It was originated by Professor Yaeger of the North Dakota Experiment Station, from a cross between the Golden Bantam and Gill's Early Market and combines the earliness and large size of ear, of the Gill's Early Market with much of the high quality of the Golden Bantam. It is ready for market a week to ten days earlier than Golden Bantam, and has a much larger ear, the ears averaging eight and one-half inches long, with twelve to fourteen rows of grains. Every one who has tested this corn has much praise for its quality and this combined with extreme earliness, should make it especially valuable to the market grower. Qt., 60c; pk., \$4.50; bu., \$12.00, not prepaid.

★ Earliest of All. The earliest corn in existence. At least a week earlier than Alpha, which has been considered the earliest true sweet corn. It produces two good ears to the stalk, grows about three feet high, permitting close planting. This variety is very hardy for a sweet corn and may be planted very early. The ears are six and one-half to seven inches long and are somewhat larger than the Golden Bantam. The grain is white when fit for table use, but as the ear matures for seed, it changes to a pink color. This has proven to be a very popular variety for the market gardener who wishes to take advantage of the high prices at the beginning of the season. Price, qt., 50c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$10.00, not prepaid.

Soak seed corn two hours in a solution of "Semesan" made by using $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 gallon of water, or dust, using 1 oz. "Semesan" to 15 pounds of corn, thoroughly coating each seed.

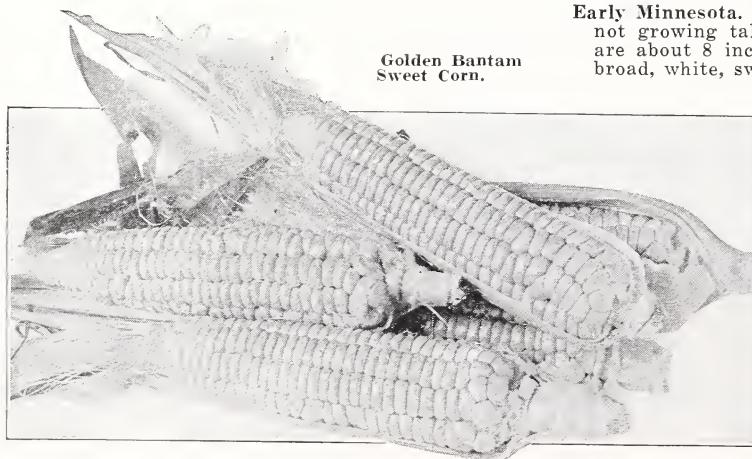
Sweet Corn



Country
Gentleman.

Bantam Evergreen. This new variety combines all of the good qualities of the Golden Bantam and the Stowell's Evergreen. It has the bright golden color and tender kernels of the Golden Bantam and the flavor and sweetness of the Stowell's Evergreen. Ears much larger than the Bantam, but not quite as large as the Evergreen. Stalks are full leaved and usually bear two well-developed ears. Price, qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$9.00, not postpaid.

Whipple's Early. Said to be nearly as early as Mammoth White Cory and as large as the Stowell's Evergreen. Ears have sixteen to twenty rows of kernels, which are like Evergreen, long and narrow. They are very tender, sweet and delicious. The ears are seven to eight inches long and filled with kernels to the top. Earlier than Howling Mob. Stalks are tall and the majority will grow two good ears almost identical in size. Every market gardener should try it. Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$9.00, not postpaid.



Golden Bantam
Sweet Corn.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One pint for 100 hills; about six quarts per acre. Early corn is planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, and about 8 inches apart in the row, in May, and will be ready for the table eight or nine weeks from date of planting. Later varieties should be planted from the 15th of May to the 15th of June. Plant in hills three to four feet apart, and it will be ready for use in from ten to twelve weeks from date of planting.

Early White Cob Cory. One of the very earliest and best of all extra early sweet corn. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, fairly sweet, tender and white. Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$9.00, not postpaid.

Pink Cob Cory. The earliest corn in existence. A week earlier than the Early White Cob Cory. Stalks short; ears close to the ground. Cob when ripe a bright pink, tinging the grain a reddish pink. Kernels white when ready for use. Qt., 50c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$10.00, not postpaid.

★Golden Bantam. It is a hardy, early maturing variety of very dwarf growth. The cob is small but fills out nicely with large deep cream-colored kernels, which turn to yellow when entirely ripe. No home garden should be without a plot of this excellent corn. Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$9.00, not postpaid.

Black Mexican. Very early. There is no sweeter corn; stays tender longer than Golden Bantam. Corn has light amber tinge when ready to use. Kernels turn bluish black when ripe. Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$9.00, not postpaid.



Stowell's Evergreen.

Country Gentleman. One of the best known of the midseason varieties. Has a pure white kernel, very sweet and tender. Is a good yielder, and remains ready for use longer than any other. Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$9.00, not postpaid.

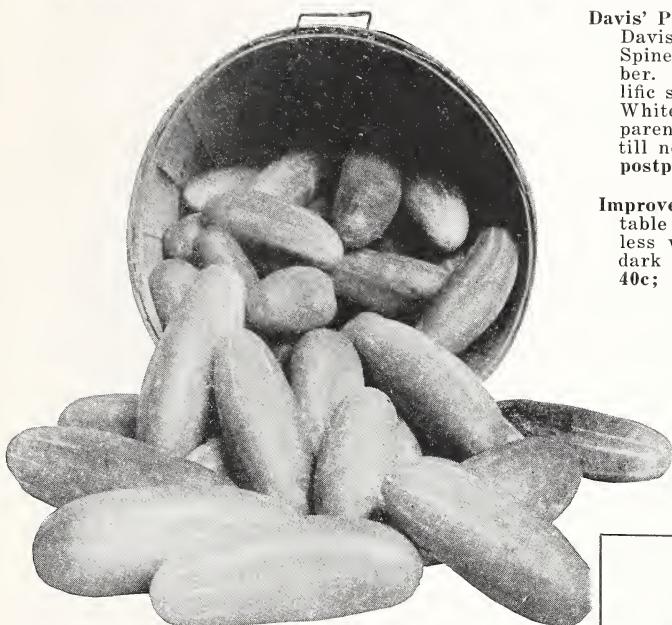
Stowell's Evergreen. The most popular late sweet corn. More extensively planted than any other sort, being the general favorite with the market gardeners. Ears are of good size, grain deep, tender and sugary. Qt., 30c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00, not postpaid.

Early Evergreen. Has all the merits of the "Stowell's" and matures about 10 days earlier. It is a splendid variety for the market gardener. Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$9.00, not postpaid.

Early Minnesota. An old and popular dwarf variety, not growing taller than about six feet. The ears are about 8 inches long, eight-rowed kernels very broad, white, sweet, and tender. Very popular for the market and home garden. Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$9.00, not postpaid.

★Early Surprise Sweet Corn. This corn is really a Surprise. Matures in 70 days. It is a white eared and white cobbled corn of very good quality. Ears 7 to 7½ inches long, growing on stalks about five feet tall. Planted at the same time, it is a week to 10 days earlier than Early White Cory. If you want to have the first sweet corn on the market, be sure to plant Early Surprise. Qt., 50c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$10.00, not postpaid.

Table and Pickling Cucumbers



Grand Rapids Forcing Cucumber.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce of seed to fifty hills. One to two pounds per acre. Do not plant near wild cucumbers, or milkweeds, as these plants carry the spores of cucumber wilt. Cucumbers should not be planted until the ground is warm, about June first. For pickles, they may be planted as late as July first. They require a warm, rich, sandy soil. Plant in hills about four feet apart. Prepare the hills by mixing about half a small shovelful of **Pulverized Hen Manure** well with the soil. Plant about eight seeds to the hill. Dust the vines with Nicotine Dust to drive away the striped bugs. When all danger from insects is past, thin to three or four of the strongest plants. Dust regularly with a 20-80% Copper Lime Dust, to prevent blight and wilt.

Westerfield's or Chicago Pickling. The vines commence bearing when very young, and continue longer than any other pickling variety. Fruit of medium size, pointed at both ends, and make a firm pickle. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Grand Rapids Forcing Cucumber. A selection from the old Rawson's Forcing White Spine Cucumber. One of our growers found one vine which differed from the others in bearing a heavier crop of superior cucumbers. Superior both in shape and color. By years of careful selection he has developed the present Grand Rapids Forcing Cucumber. It is a very heavy cropper. Fruit very symmetrical and beautiful in color, and breeds true to type. Price, oz., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$10.00, postpaid.

Early Fortune. A selection from the Davis Perfect. Early plant, vigorous, with heavy, thick foliage and one of the most productive sorts now grown. Fruit symmetrical, about nine inches in length, round and beautiful dark green in color, which does not fade. Flesh very brittle and crisp, with small seed cavity, and seeds are not tough, until they begin to ripen. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Early White Spine. A very fine strain. Fruit very rich, dark green, symmetrical, thick and nearly square ended, vigorous and productive. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Davis' Perfect. One of the products of our Eugene Davis. A hybrid produced by crossing the White Spine variety with a long English forcing Cucumber. The Davis Perfect is one of the most prolific sorts, taking on the bearing qualities from the White Spine, and color and length from the English parent. The fruit is long, slim, and holds color till nearly ripe. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Improved Long Green. A standard late, well known table sort. 12 to 14 inches long, slender, more or less warty, tapering towards the stem end, color dark green, flesh white and firm. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Stokes Windermoor Wonder. A very handsome emerald green variety. It was first introduced in 1917 and developed by crossing the English Telegraph with the Davis Perfect, the result being a combination of the important features of each. The fruits average 12 inches in length and command a high price. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40; 1 lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

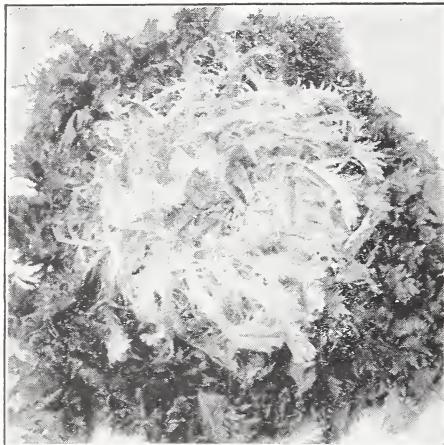


Long Green Cucumber.

Egg Plant

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 1,000 plants. Seed germinates very slowly and requires warm ground. Start in hotbeds in March. Transplant about June 1st in rows about three feet apart and two feet apart in the row. **Black Beauty.** Early and productive. Fruit large and of a rich glossy black color. Postpaid, oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40; 1 lb., \$5.00.

New York Purple. Postpaid, oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40; 1 lb., \$5.00.



Large Green Curled Endive.

Endive

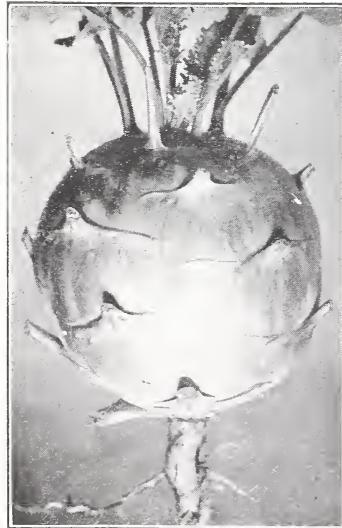
CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 150 feet of drill. Sow in rows about fifteen inches apart and thin to one foot apart in the row. Sow seed for Fall crop in June or July. When nearly full grown tie outer leaves together bringing them up over the head for blanching.

Broad Leaved Batavian. Postpaid, oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Moss Curled. Postpaid, oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Large Green Curled. Postpaid, oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

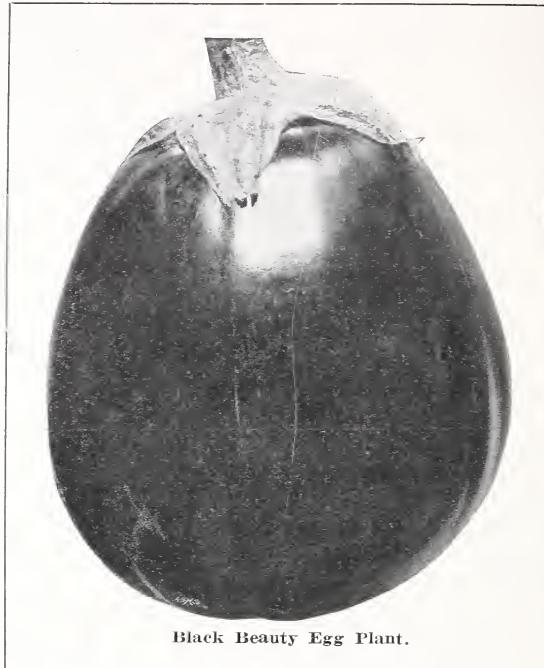
Kohlrabi—Turnip Rooted Cabbage



White Vienna Kohlrabi.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 200 feet of drill. Seed should be sown in light, rich soil, very early in the Spring for early crop, in rows eighteen inches apart and thin to six inches apart in the row. Plantings should be made the latter part of July for Fall use. Should be used when young and tender.

Early White Vienna. Very early, small tops, can be planted close together; best for forcing, or field culture. Postpaid, oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



Black Beauty Egg Plant.

Leek

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 100 feet of drill. Two or three pounds per acre. Sow in May in rows fifteen to eighteen inches apart and thin to six or eight inches apart; generally sown in trenches and covered with half an inch of soil, or they may be sown in seed beds and transplanted. When grown for the market they are left in the field all Winter and pulled early in the Spring.

American Flag. Stem about ten inches long by two inches thick. A strong vigorous plant with mild flavor. One of the best sorts for the market garden. Postpaid, oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



American Flag Leek.

Lettuce

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 150 feet of drill. Lettuce requires rich soil to grow best quality. Mix Pulverized Hen Manure well with the soil and sow seed very early in the Spring. For leaf lettuce, sow in rows twelve inches apart and do not thin until plants are big enough to use. Head lettuce should be sown in rows twelve inches apart and thinned to eight inches apart in the row.

★ Grand Rapids Forcing, Washington Strain

This splendid strain was first produced by plant selection by the honored W. W. Tracy of the Agricultural Department at Washington. Mr. Yonker procured some from Eugene Davis, sent him by Mr. Tracy. Mr. Yonker, by careful plant selection, has kept it up to its original purity. It is absolutely true to type and is more like the original Grand Rapids Forcing as it came from the hands of Eugene Davis. Mr. Yonker is well qualified to continue the breeding of this variety and can be depended upon to keep it up to its present high standard. There are very few if any sports. Color a light green; heads very heavy; leaf crisp, tender and curly; quality of the best. We grow our stock seed in the greenhouse and send to one of the best Lettuce seed growers on the Coast to grow the seed crop. We have a good supply of seed grown by this grower, for which we furnished the stock seed last Spring, grown this past Summer, and as the yield was so much larger than last year, we can reduce the price very materially. The seed is now being tested in our greenhouses and as soon as the crop matures, will be ready for the market. Price, oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

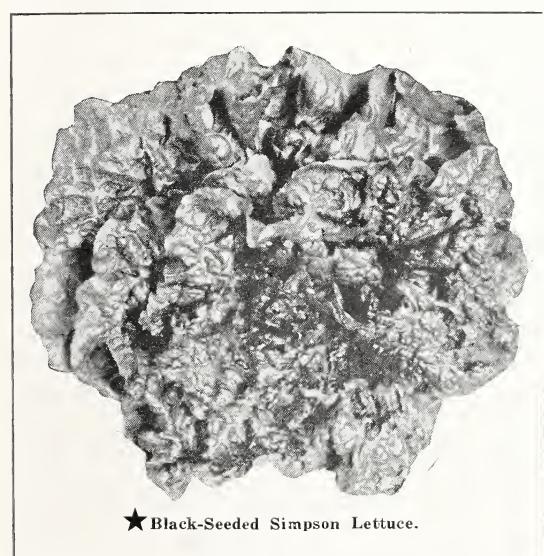
Grand Rapids Forcing, Ohio Strain. An exceptionally good strain of the old type of forcing variety and is especially adapted to mid-winter crop in the greenhouse. The leaf is dark green, of rapid upright growth, and curly. The quality is very desirable and will retain its freshness a long time after being cut. A great favorite in the Ashtabula and Cleveland lettuce markets. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Early Curled Simpson. An early loose leaf variety. One of the best sorts for the home garden. Postpaid, oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



★ Washington Strain of Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce.

★ **Black-Seeded Simpson.** One of the best loose leaf varieties for the home garden or for the market garden, for outdoor sowing. Can be grown all through the season. Very tender. Postpaid, oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



★ Black-Seeded Simpson Lettuce.

Head Lettuce

★ **Hanson.** Forms large, flat head, very slow to run to seed, outer leaves are bright green, inner leaves white, quality good. Postpaid, oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

★ **Salamander.** A large, firm head, leaves light green, broad, thick, somewhat crumpled, closely overlapping so that they blanch to a creamy white. Withstands heat well, and should be planted so as to head in hot weather. Postpaid, oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

California Cream Butter or Royal Summer Cabbage. A popular variety for Autumn and Winter use. Forms a large head, which is very buttery, and of a rich, golden yellow inside. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Early White Self-Folding or Trianon Cos Lettuce (Romaine). We consider this the very best strain of the Cos variety. Very uniform in type, and forms a compact, firm head. Color dark green outside and beautifully blanched inside. Very crisp and sweet. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

HEAD LETTUCE—Continued

Unrivaled or Green Leaved Big Boston. French grown. We have a supply of this seed coming from Paris, France. Unrivaled heads better in hot weather than Big Boston, which it resembles, but does not have the red tinge. The heads are firm and of high quality. Price, oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

★Big Boston. Our Big Boston Lettuce Seed is grown for us by one of the most careful firms of seed growers in the world. They take the utmost pains in pedigree breeding from individual plant selection. Their Big Boston does not run to seed and makes very large, firm heads, which blanch to a beautiful golden color, and every plant makes a head. It heads best in the cool weather of early Spring and late Fall. We do not recommend it for the hot Summer months. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

All Seasons. Heads very large, grayish green, leaves rather thick but blanch to a beautiful golden yellow. This variety wants hot weather to head well and is not satisfactory for early Spring crop. Postpaid, oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Iceberg. A large, crisp lettuce, very tender, stands hot weather better than most varieties, but has not been grown successfully on our muck. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



★ Big Boston Lettuce.

*May King. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

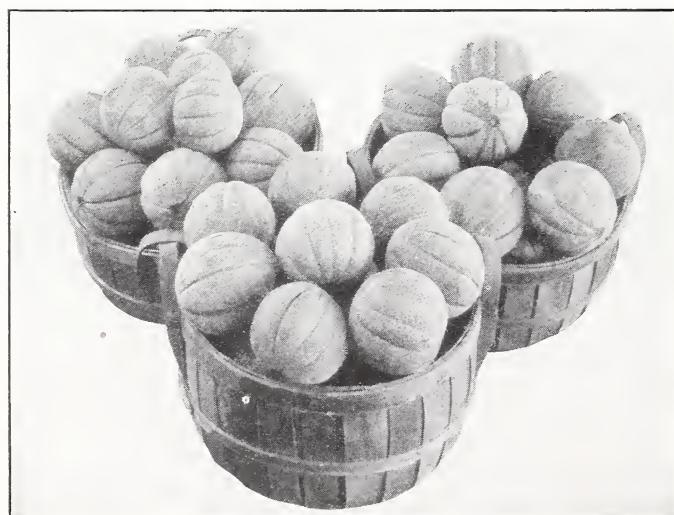
Prizehead. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Original Strain of Hearts of Gold Melons

★Hearts of Gold. Pedigreed seed. Our seed was grown for us by the well-known Roland Morrill who produced Hearts of Gold, Osage, and other varieties. Mr. Morrill said in his letter of November 15th: "Hearts of Gold is no doubt new to many of your members, but not so to the trade, as the best trade in Grand Rapids, Muskegon, and all points North have been paying a fine premium on all they could get the past few years. Personally, I have been able to get at least double the net money received for any other variety in my markets for several years, and expect to continue doing so. I have never been able to grow enough for my trade and just as long as this condition exists seed will be high for any man will sell melons rather than save the seed at the same money. I have been saving seed for sale for the past four or five years, but several varieties looking a little like Hearts of Gold are being substituted for it with the result that today I believe only a small percentage of seed offered as Hearts of Gold is genuine. Much

of it is Burrell's Gem, Hoodoo or Paul Rose; the last two of which I originated. As you no doubt remember, I originated the Osage and sold the first lot of seed for a fabulous price, and in five years it was impossible for me to find any genuine unmixed seed. Carelessness has ruined the variety. Hearts of Gold is starting over the same route, but after the Osage experience, I shall protect the Hearts of Gold by saving a limited amount of pure seed each year for those who want it, but never in competition for price, as I am constantly improving the strain." The Morrill's famous Hearts of Gold is the result of an accidental cross between the "Osage" and "Netted Gem," and Hearts of Gold combines the thick golden flesh of the Osage with the heavy netting and tough, thin rind of the Netted Gem or Rocky Ford. It is about 25 per cent larger than the Gem, fully as uniform in size and equal as a keeper or shipper. The Hearts of Gold is the most delicious fruit grown on tree or vine and is produced in 70 days

from planting and will give daily pickings of fruit from 30 to 60 days depending on weather conditions. The Hearts of Gold in repeated tests alongside so-called rust-resistant varieties held up with the best of them. Hearts of Gold is remarkably hardy, and has withstood heavy late frosts that killed other leading varieties, and has made a crop. Last season a few of our gardeners purchased a small quantity of seed of Hearts of Gold from Mr. Morrill, and they literally ran away with the market, and the few lucky gardeners who grew Hearts of Gold made huge profits, but could not begin to supply the demand. Hearts of Gold were a gold mine for the grower, and created the greatest sensation since the Osage first appeared years ago. Hearts of Gold should be called "Ambrosia, food for the Gods." We regret to state that Mr. Morrill has died and that we will not be able to get Hearts of Gold, grown by Mr. Morrill in the future. We have a limited amount of last year's seed to offer subject to being sold out. Price, oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$5.25, postpaid.



★ Hearts of Gold Cantaloupes.

★ Specially recommended by the Michigan State College.

Standard Improved Varieties of Muskmelons

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will plant 50 hills, one pound an acre. Melons do best in rich, sandy soil. Mix **Pulverized Hen Manure** well with the soil for each hill. Hills should be from four to six feet apart. Plant ten to twelve seeds to the hill. Cover seeds with an inch of soil. When plants are up, dust well with **Slug Shot**, to protect from the striped beetles. When danger from frost and insects is past, thin to four good plants to the hill.

Hearts of Gold. Grown from Morrill Pedigreed Seed by one of the best growers of melon seed in the trade. Price, oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

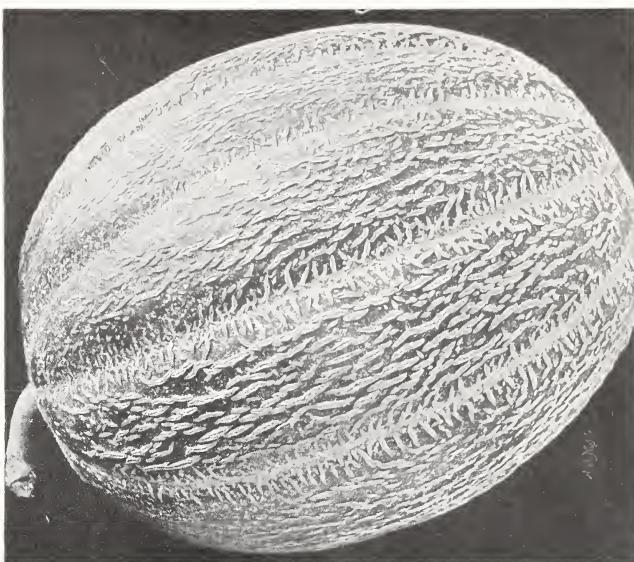
Lake Champlain. Very early, fifty-seven days from seed to market. A medium-sized melon, nicely netted, flesh deep, sweet and melting, of golden yellow color. The plant is usually vigorous and healthy, and setting and ripening melons even under the most adverse conditions. Immensely productive. The market gardener has long been looking for the Lake Champlain. It is a money maker. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Extra Early Osage. A very fine melon of the Osage type. Seed cavity very small. Flesh deep, rich yellow color, very sweet and delicious. At least one week earlier than the Osage melon, smaller, vine prolific. Price, postpaid, oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

★ **Extra Early Knight.** The earliest high quality melon and especially adapted for growing in the far North. A medium-sized variety of the Aeme type, with oblong fruit distinctly ribbed and well covered with a close gray netting; skin deep green, turning to golden at maturity; flesh fairly thick, exceedingly sweet and of a bright green color. Worthy of a place in every garden. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Hoodoo. Vine vigorous, quite blight-resistant and very prolific. Flesh orange in color. Fruit medium size; quality, sweet and delicious. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Emerald Gem. Unquestionably one of the best and earliest melons for home garden and local markets and in our opinion the best for quality; of medium size, a flattened globe in form, irregularly and distinctly ribbed and lightly netted; color deep emerald green; flesh very thick, sweet and of rich salmon color; seed cavity exceedingly small. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



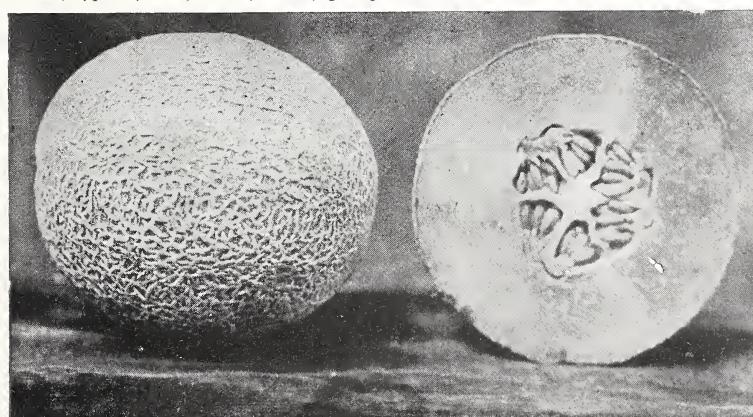
Extra Early Osage Muskmelon.

Edwards' Perfecto. A new variety developed from **Eden Gem**, and the best of the **Rocky Ford** class. Fruit very uniform in size, nearly round and densely covered with a hard, gray netting. Flesh very thick and of a beautiful salmon color, shading to green as it nears the rind. **Perfecto** has the deepest flesh and smallest seed cavity of any type of the **Rocky Ford**. Good shipping melon, extremely productive and most delicious eating. The coming market melon. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Osage. A rather large, oval melon of very superior quality, fruit dark green, slightly ribbed and well covered with a shallow, gray netting; flesh rich orange-salmon, exceedingly thick, with a small seed cavity. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

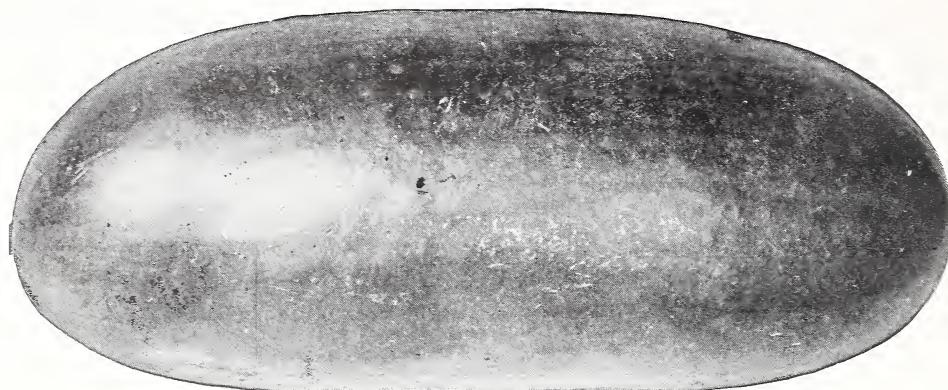
Rocky Ford. The fruit is small, almost round, smooth, showing no ribs, and densely covered with a heavy hard gray netting; flesh thick and deep green, showing a faint lining of pink or gold at the center; of the highest quality. An excellent shipper. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

★ **The Bender.** A new yellow-fleshed melon, becoming very popular in the East. This is a selection from the **Surprise**. Splendid keeper and shipper. Melon is large netted. Flesh very deep, sweet and delicious. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



Edwards' Perfecto Muskmelons.

Milwaukee Market. This is a fine new melon that made its appearance in Milwaukee a few years ago. It originated as a cross between the old **Surprise** and a **Gem** melon. Our strain has been improved by careful selection and for a fine home melon and a market variety it has no superior. The skin is light green, fruits nearly round with slight sutures, flesh salmon, wonderfully sweet, with almost no stringiness. Every market gardener should plant this. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.



★Kleckley Sweet Watermelon.

Selected Varieties of Watermelon

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 30 hills, about three pounds per acre. Watermelons want rich, sandy soil. Cultural directions the same as for Muskmelons, except the hills should be eight feet apart.

Cole's Early. One of the earliest melons; small, seldom more than twelve inches long. Flesh red and sweet; rind thin and brittle. Not a good shipper, but good for home garden and early market. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Halbert Honey. Very similar to Kleckley's Sweet, but is blunt at both ends. For home market and garden it has no rival, but it is not a good shipper. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

★Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Cristo. One of the sweetest melons on the market. Melons long, averaging eighteen to twenty inches. Rind very thin, dark green in color. Not a good shipper, but all right for early market and home gardens. Fruit tapers slightly toward the stem end. Big crisp, solid, crimson heart. Medium early. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Peerless. An old standby, and one of the best general crop melons for the home market. Medium early, fruit oblong, large size; rind light green, mottled and veined; flesh scarlet, solid to center; sweet, melting and delicious. Not a good shipper. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Irish Grey. Wonderful in yield. Will produce more good melons than any other variety. The sparkling red flesh is very sweet and delicious and has no hard, unripe centers and is never stringy. The flesh is firm and will not break when sliced. The size is always large. Shape long. Earlier than Tom Watson. Will keep in good condition long after being picked. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Tom Watson. Produces melons 18 to 24 inches long by 10 to 12 inches in diameter, weighing 40 to 50 pounds, on rich soil. Flesh deep red and very crisp; melting and of exquisite flavor. Good shipper. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Sweetheart. A medium early variety growing to a large size; a heavy, round to oblong form with rather thick, tough rind and a good shipper. Color very light green, flesh bright red and seeds black. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Citron

Red Seeded. The old well known red seeded preserving melon. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00,

Mustard

The leaves are used as a salad or may be boiled like spinach. Sow seed in any good garden soil early in the Spring in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart and when well up thin out the plants so they stand 8 or 10 inches apart. By making several sowings a week the tender leaves may be had throughout the season. One ounce will sow 50 feet of row.

Southern Giant Curled. Plant vigorous and hardy, upright spreading growth, leaves large, green tinged yellow, much crumpled and frilled at the edges. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard.

Fordhook Fancy. A vigorous growing mild variety, leaves dark green, beautifully curled and fringed. Fine for salads and garnishing. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



White Velvet Okra.

Okra or Gumbo

Very wholesome. The pods when young, make fine soup, and are also used in mixed vegetable soups. Plant after the ground is warm and dry in drills 3 feet apart, thinning the young plants to 1 foot apart. Make early and late sowings to secure a supply throughout the season. Easy to grow in any good garden soil.

White Velvet. Plants $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, pods white, long, smooth, and tender; early and productive. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Choice Onion Seed

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; about four pounds to the acre. Onions for the market are generally grown on muck land in Michigan, but may be grown for home use on any rich, loamy soil. They appreciate plenty of fertilizer on muck; the market growers apply heavily about a 10-10 fertilizer. Drill in rows about a foot apart. As soon as the weeds appear, weed carefully and give shallow cultivation. Sow as early as possible in Spring.

The Three Southports

The Southport types of Globe Onions are more extensively grown than any other varieties and because of their fine form, good color and excellent keeping qualities always command better prices in the market. These types are as well adapted to the small garden as they are for field culture.

★ **Yellow.** Bulbs nearly round, not quite so early but much heavier yielder and not flat across the bottom. Color beautiful golden; the best main crop sort. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

★ **Red.** Same shape as the Southport Yellow but color very dark red. Better keeper than the Yellow, but not so good a seller. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

★ **White.** Of the true Southport form, with a thin, delicate skin of purest paper whiteness; flesh is very crisp, snowy-white in color and exceedingly mild; usually commands the highest price in the market. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

★ **Connecticut Yellow Globe Onions.** Onions are round, globe shaped. Not so long as the Southport, but said to be much better keepers. Very few stiff necks, rich yellow color. Will keep well into the Spring months. Seed grown in Connecticut. Price, oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Red Wethersfield. One of the oldest and best known American type, large, rather flat, deep purplish red in color. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Prizetaker or Mammoth Yellow Spanish. Very large, nearly round, light straw color, very mild and sweet. Late. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Michigan Yellow Globe. Earlier than Southport, but more flat across the bottom. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.



★ Southport Red Globe Onion.

Yellow Globe Danvers. A very popular dependable variety. Is an exceptional keeper, and popular in many markets. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

White Portugal or Silverskin. An early flat, white onion of mild flavor. Used mostly to grow sets. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Ohio Yellow Globe. The best of the yellow globe varieties. The skin is bright, glossy, orange-yellow, and the flesh is white, and fine grained. The bulbs are remarkably uniform in size and shape, and being firm and hard possess fine keeping and shipping qualities. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Onion Sets

Yellow Bottom Sets. Write for prices.

White Silverskin Sets. Write for prices.

Red Bottom Sets. Write for prices.

Egyptian or Perennial Top Sets. Qt., 15c; bu., \$2.50, not postpaid.



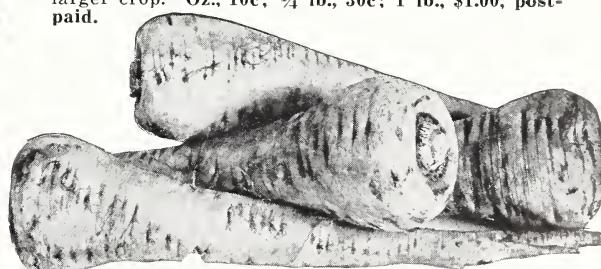
Champion Moss Curled Parsley.

Parsnips

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; three to four pounds per acre. Sow in April or May. Parsnips require a long season to mature. Sow thickly and thin as for Carrots, as seed does not germinate well unless conditions are just right.

Hollow Crown. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Long Smooth Dutch or Sugar. Roots very long, slim and much sweeter than the Hollow Crown. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.



Hollow Crown Parsnips.

Garden Peas

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; about one bushel per acre. Peas do best on rich, sandy loam that has been well manured the previous season. Plant smooth, early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring. The wrinkled varieties are liable to rot if the soil is cold and wet, and should be planted later.

★ **Dark Podded Sutton's Excelsior.** An excellent extra early, dwarf variety, of highest quality. Height fourteen inches, foliage dark green. Vine stout and healthy. Pods three and one-half inches long, straight, round and square ended, containing six to eight large, dark green peas. Exceedingly productive. Price, not postpaid, qt., 40c; pk., \$2.75; bu., \$10.00.

★ **Improved Laxtonian.** The best of the Laxtonian type. Second early. A little earlier than the Gradus. Vine 16 inches high, sturdy, dark green and productive; pods dark green, four inches broad, containing eight large peas of excellent quality. The best second early big-podded sort. Price, not postpaid, qt., 40c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

Dwarf Telephone. A splendid main crop pea, coming between the Telephone and Stratagem. Of the Stratagem type, but a heavier yielder. Height, two and one-half feet. Foliage very heavy, sturdy and dark green. Pods four and one-half inches long, dark green, broad, straight and pointed, containing nine large, medium dark green peas of the best quality. Price, not postpaid, qt., 40c; pk., \$2.75; bu., \$10.00.

Melting Sugar, or Edible Pod. A tall variety, bearing large, flat, brittle pods. These are sweet and are cut or broken and cooked like string beans. Is a delicious vegetable and should be better known and more generally used. Qt., 50c; pk., \$3.25; bu., \$12.00, not postpaid.

★ **Thomas Laxton.** One of the best second early sorts for the market gardeners. Vines of same height as the Gradus, but a little earlier, more hardy and productive. Pods long, blunt ended and well filled with large peas. Peas wrinkled. Qt., 50c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00, not postpaid.

American Wonder. One of the earliest and sweetest wrinkled peas. Vines very dwarf and productive. Pods small, but well filled. The most delicious pea for the home garden. Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.75; bu., \$10.00, not postpaid.



★ Thomas Laxton Peas.

Alaska. A small, smooth blue pea, and one of the earliest. Grown largely by canners and market gardeners for early crop. Vines about two feet in height, pods small, but well filled. Can nearly all be harvested at one picking. Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.75; bu., \$10.00, not postpaid.

★ **World's Record.** A new variety on the order of Gradus, which it resembles in many ways; might well be considered an improvement on that sort, being slightly earlier, more productive and true to a fixed type. Grows about 2 feet in height, with large, dark green pods nearly 4 inches in length, broad, pointed and always well filled with large, sweet peas of splendid quality. An excellent, profitable sort for home or market garden. Qt., 50c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00, not postpaid.

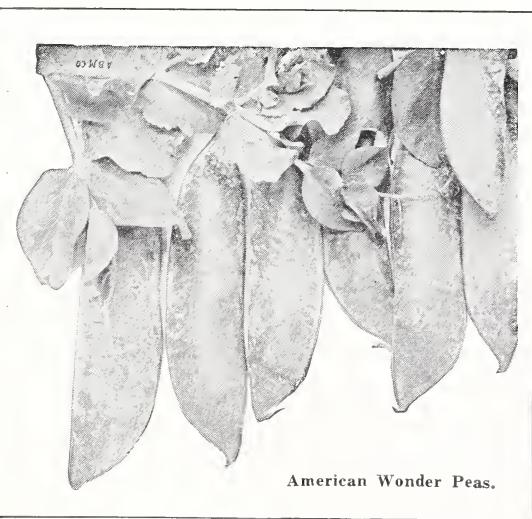
Little Gem. A second early, hardy variety. Prolific, bearing pods on both sides of the stalk, beginning near the ground. Pods medium length, round, and well filled to the end. Height of vine about fifteen inches. Seed green, wrinkled. Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$9.00, not postpaid.

★ **Little Marvel.** One of the most prolific of the second early sorts. Pods long, three to four inches, well filled with deliciously sweet peas. Vines about 15 inches in height. Qt., 50c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00, not postpaid.

★ **Alderman.** A little later than the Telephone. Vines about four feet in height; very heavy foliage. One of the most productive sorts. Pods long, dark green, well filled; seed wrinkled. Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.75; bu., \$10.00, not postpaid.

Champion of England. Vines four to five feet in height, productive. Pods two to three inches long, broad and well filled. Peas medium size, of unsurpassed sweetness. Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.40; bu., \$9.00, not postpaid.

Dwarf Gray Sugar. A dwarf edible pod variety. Vines about two feet high. Cook pods like string beans. Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.75; bu., \$10.00, not postpaid.



American Wonder Peas.

Peppers

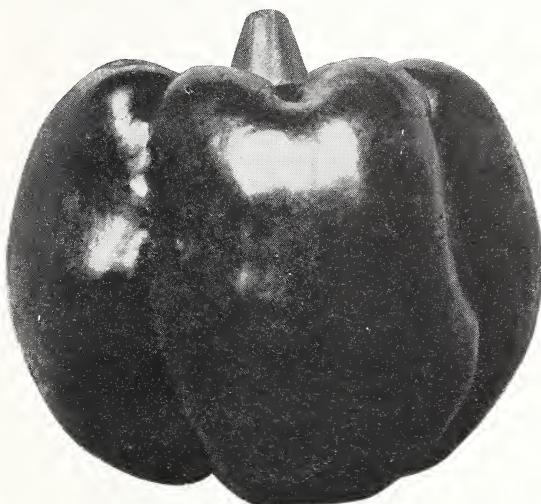
CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; about 7,000 plants for an acre. Sow seed in hotbeds from February to April; transplant to open ground when all danger from frost is past, in rows about three feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. Seed can be sown in the open ground late in May, and thinned as above. Cover seed about half an inch.

★ **Chinese Giant.** Mammoth fruits, twelve to fifteen inches in circumference. Flesh thick, tender, mild and sweet. Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

Bull Nose or Large Bell. Large bell-shaped, thick-fleshed fruit. Good for Mango pickles. Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

Long Red Cayenne. Pendent fruits about five inches long and three-fourths inch in diameter at the base, often curved and twisted; bright red, hot and pungent. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Ruby King. Large, four to six inches long; mild and sweet. Qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.



★ Chinese Giant Pepper.

Pumpkins

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce of seed for 20 hills. About 3 pounds per acre. Usually grown in corn-fields, but can be grown as a separate crop. Seed should be planted in hills eight to ten feet apart each way, after soil gets warm. Cultivate often until vines begin to run. Cut pumpkins after leaves die, leaving three to four inches of stem attached to fruit. Store in a dry place, and do not bruise.

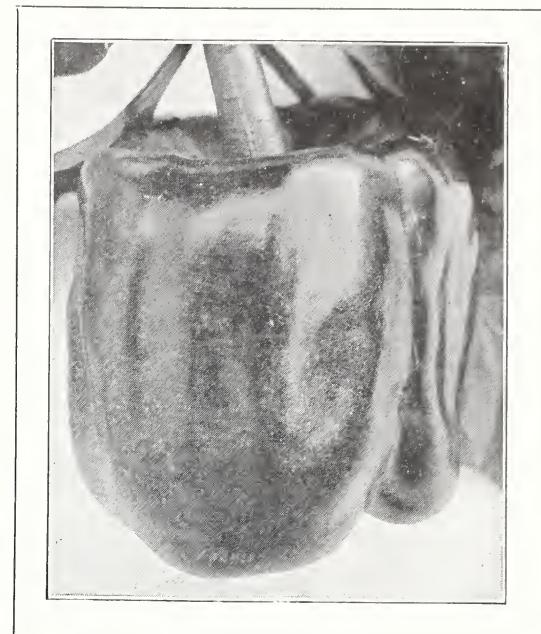
Connecticut Field. Generally used for planting in corn for stock feeding; also makes good pies. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

King of the Mammoths. The giant among pumpkins. Often grows two feet or more in diameter. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Sugar Pie. Fruit small, round, flattened at the ends, and slightly ribbed. Skin and flesh deep orange-yellow. Flesh very thick and of high quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Japanese Pie. A large crook-necked sort. Skin green, striped yellow. Flesh yellow and of fine quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Golden Oblong. One of the best pie and canning Pumpkins. Oblong in shape, averaging about twenty by ten inches. Skin golden yellow and very tough, making an excellent keeper. Flesh very thick, yellow and of fine quality and never stringy. Heavy yielder and fruit solid and heavy. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.



★ Harris' Earliest Pepper.

★ **Harris' Earliest.** The earliest large pepper grown. The early fruits always bring the price. Plant dwarf, compact in habit of growth, most prolific. Peppers bell shaped, about four inches long. Mild and sweet. The plants are literally covered with fruit. There are often a dozen large, ripe peppers on a plant at one time, and many green ones. They can be planted more closely together than other varieties, and an immense number can be produced on a small plot of ground. Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

World Beater. The most prolific large pepper. Fruit very large, about five inches long. Flesh thick, mild and sweet. Pepper tapering and of a bright ruby red color when ripe and very attractive. Price, postpaid, oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.00.



Sweet or Sugar Pie Pumpkin.



★ Vick's Scarlet Globe.

★ **Cooper's Sparkler.** White tip, quite similar to Scarlet Turnip White Tip as to size and time of maturity, only the Sparkler is more round or ball-shaped, and the white extends farther up the radish, making a more attractive bulb. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.



French Breakfast Radish.

Radishes

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; about five pounds to the acre. Sow in rows about 12 inches apart in rich, sandy loam. Use no fresh manure, as the radishes will not grow smooth and will be wormy. Later sowings can be made at intervals during the summer. Seeds of Winter radishes should be sown in July or August, and radishes can be kept during the Winter if covered with sand and kept in a cool cellar.

★ Grand Rapids Forcing Radish

The best greenhouse variety and the earliest. Has a very tender skin and will not stand **heavy forcing**. Don't let it dry off in the bench and then water heavily or it will split. When properly grown it is the most handsome and **best forcing** sort with the shortest top and the radishes are ready to pull before you realize it on this account. Price, postpaid, oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.60.



★ Grand Rapids Forcing Radish.

★ **Vick's Scarlet Globe.** We have an exceptionally fine stock of this grand variety, which has been tested by having crops grown both in greenhouses and outdoors. Our new stock will not be sold until it is tested. It is one of the earliest of the forcing radishes, and does equally as well for outdoor culture. Roots are globe-shape, of fair size, not apt to be pithy, small tops, crisp and tender. Color a bright scarlet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

French Breakfast. Of oblong shape, small, quick growing, color rose-scarlet, with small white tip. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. Round, deep scarlet, shading to a white tip at the bottom. Very early. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Superb Collection of Flowering Annuals on back cover, 35c.

RADISHES—Continued

★ **Icicle.** One of the earliest long varieties, white throughout. Very crisp and tender. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Long Scarlet Short Top. Roots are smooth and tender, with very short tops. Color bright carmine red. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Half Long Deep Scarlet. A half long, of a beautiful deep scarlet color. Does not become pithy as soon as long scarlet varieties. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest and hardiest varieties for Winter use; roots eight to nine inches long, two to three inches in diameter, and nearly black in color. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c, postpaid.

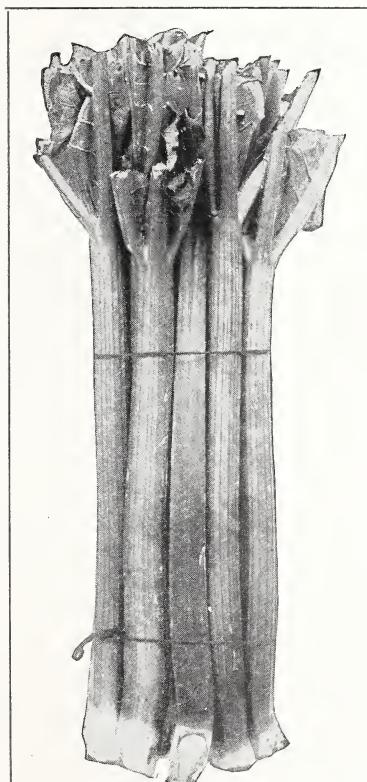
Round Black Spanish. Round, three to four inches in diameter. Skin almost black; flesh white, crisp and pungent. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Chinese Rose. Roots four or five inches long, blunt at both ends, about two inches thick. Skin smooth and bright, deep rose color. Flesh white and crisp. One of the best Winter sorts. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Rhubarb

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will produce 100 plants. The seed should be sown in the Spring in rows about eighteen inches apart and transplanted the next Spring to permanent beds. Roots should be planted three or four feet apart, and well manured, either with well-rotted stable manure or **Pulverized Hen Manure**. Give thorough cultivation.

Victoria. One of the best market sorts; stalks a beautiful red. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



Victoria Rhubarb.



★ Icicle Radish.

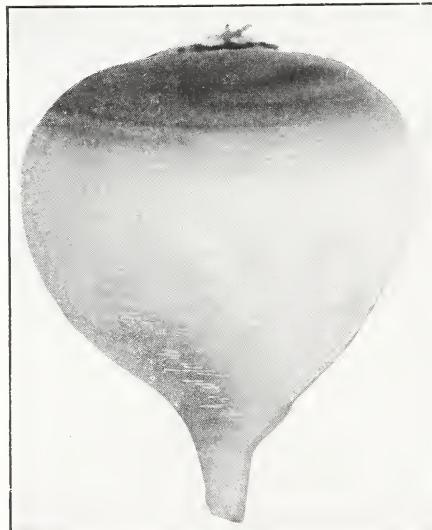
Rutabagas

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; one pound to the acre, if sown in drill rows. Spring sowing should be done very early, so that the 'bagas may get their growth before hot weather, or they will be pithy and bitter. For main crop sow in July or August.

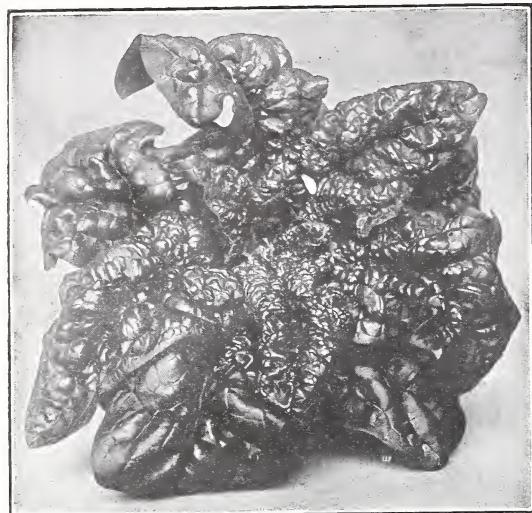
American Purple Top. A hardy, productive variety, with small neck. Roots are large, globe-shaped, with small tap-root. Color bright yellow with purple top. Flesh solid, tender and sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c, postpaid.

Semesan

The premier disinfectant for all seeds. See description page 50.



American Purple Top Rutabaga.

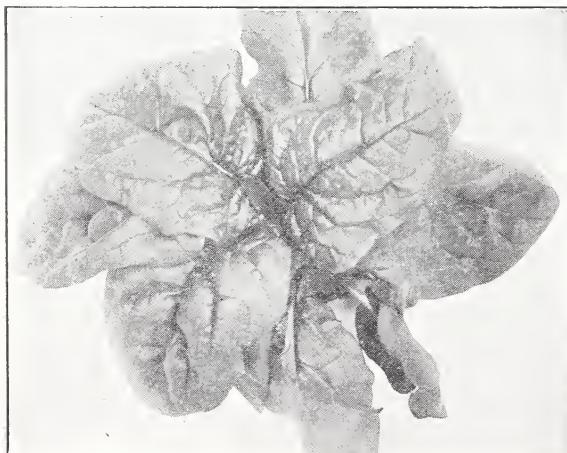


Virginia Savoy Blight-Resistant Spinach.

Virginia Savoy Blight-Resistant Spinach. Was originated by the Virginia Truck Experiment Station. It is the result of years of scientific work by the Experiment Station, and has proved a great success the past three years. It is a decided improvement over Bloomsdale or Norfolk Savoy, as its blight proof qualities and correct habit of growth make it more valuable to the grower than any other variety. Virginia Savoy is characterized by the large leaves and general Flanders type of growth. The low-growing, wide-spreading habit makes it most desirable for Winter Spinach. Plants of this type attain a very large size in late Fall and carry well into early Spring. A single plant often weighs more than a pound. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

Round Summer Thick Leaved. An old standard. Grand Rapids growers use this variety very largely for main crop for Spring, Summer and Fall. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

Long Standing. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

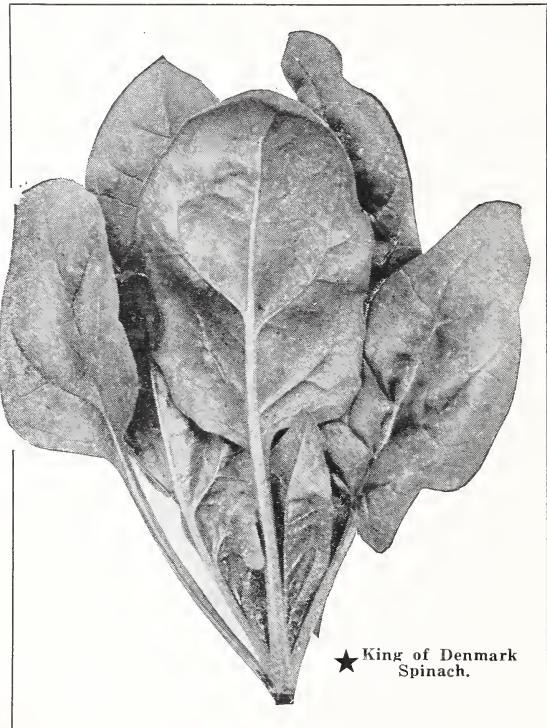


★ Victoria Spinach.

Spinach

Pure Seed, and Improved Varieties

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; eight to ten pounds per acre. Sow thinly in drills, twelve to fifteen inches apart and about half an inch deep. Thin plants to four inches apart in the row. Sow early for Spring crop, in August for Fall use; and if sown from the middle to last of September, and protected during the Winter with a light covering of straw, it will be ready for use very early in the Spring. Apply liberal top dressing of Pulverized Hen Manure.



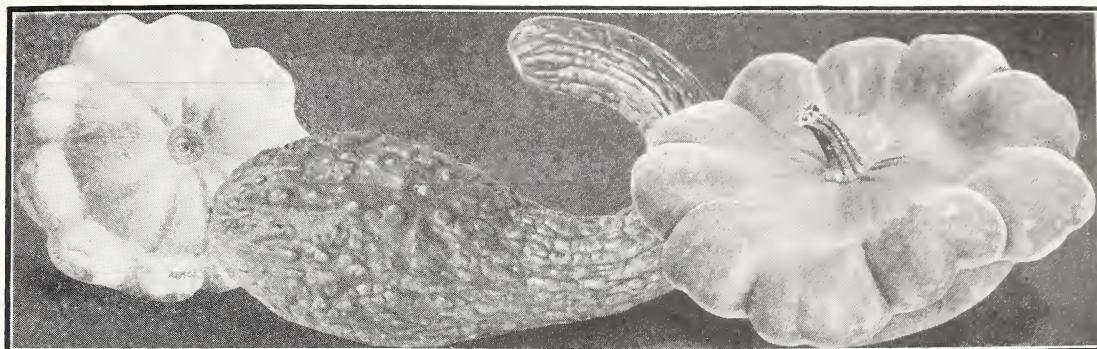
★ King of Denmark Spinach.

Long Season. Quite similar to Victoria. Plant makes a flat rosette, with very dark green, broad and pointed leaves. One of the best long-standing sorts. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

★ **Victoria.** Makes a flat rosette with very short stems. The leaves are large, thick and wrinkled, blunt or rounded, and dark green in color. Stands hot weather well; slow to go to seed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

★ **King of Denmark Spinach.** A standard variety for market gardeners, for Spring planting. It will stand longer than any other variety before going to seed. Leaves large, rounded, and somewhat blistered. Color very deep green. Heavy yielder and excellent quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

**Our Collection of Flower Seeds is
Fully Described on
Pages 28-39**



Money Making Varieties.

Best Selling Varieties of Squash

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. For Summer squash, one ounce to 25 hills; two to three pounds per acre. For Winter squash, one ounce to ten hills; about three pounds per acre. After danger of frost is past plant eight to ten seeds to the hill for Summer sorts, about four feet apart, the last of May, and Winter varieties in hills about eight feet apart, from the middle of June to July first. Mix a liberal supply of Pulverized Hen Manure with the soil in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of Winter squash when gathering. Store in a cool, dry place.

Early White Bush Scallop. Very early Summer Squash, also known as Patty Pan. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Giant Summer Crookneck. Largest and one of the earliest Summer varieties. Fruit large, very warty; color deep orange. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Golden Hubbard. Similar to the old Hubbard in form and habit, though smaller and decidedly

earlier; shell moderately warty, rich orange red in color; flesh deep orange, of fine quality; good keeper. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

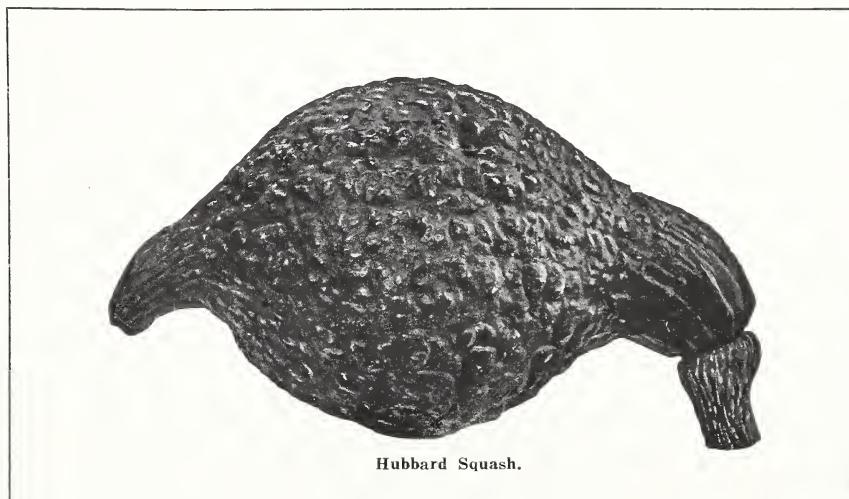
Hubbard. The standard Winter Squash. Shell moderately warty; deep dark bronze green; flesh bright yellow, fine-grained, thick and dry. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Chicago Warted Hubbard. Similar in quality and form to the Hubbard, but fruit larger and a little later. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Table Queen. A Squash fit for a Queen. Cut in half and baked for twenty minutes, it is delicious. Wonderful producer. The fruits are from six to eight inches long and four to six inches in diameter. The shell is hard and smooth. Color dark green with sometimes a blotch of red at pointed end. Will keep as long as the Hubbard. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



Salsify.



Hubbard Squash.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 75 feet of drill; five or six pounds to the acre. Sow the seed early in the Spring in drills twelve inches apart and one inch deep. Thin to four or five inches apart. The roots will be ready for use in October, when a supply should be taken up and stored like carrots for Winter use. Like parsnips, they may be left in the ground all Winter and dug as soon as the ground is thawed.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Roots large and uniform; pure white. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

★ Specially recommended by the Michigan State College.

Selected Tomato Seed

Make Them the Pride of Your Garden

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants; about 5,000 plants to the acre. Tomatoes do best on warm, sandy, rich soil, and make a rapid and unchecked growth in the early part of the season. For main crop, sow seed in greenhouses or hotbeds from the middle of March to the first of April. Transplant to the open field from last of May to June first. We recommend dusting with Niagara D-6 Dusting Mixture to control Blight. Begin dusting in the seed bed and keep it up at intervals of a week or ten days so as to keep the new growth protected, preferably before a rain or artificial irrigation. This treatment has given uniformly good results, especially so in Greenhouse culture.

★ Grand Rapids Forcing

The Grand Rapids Forcing is as great an acquisition to the line of forcing vegetables as was the Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce. The intense sexual vigor of the plant causes a great production of pollen, and insures an immense setting of fruit. It is probably the only tomato that is self-fertilizing. Plant is a vigorous robust grower, and should be trimmed to about six feet in height. The fruit is a good red color, fair size, firm and meaty. Skin is tough and it will stand shipping for long distances. Under favorable growing conditions each plant should produce eight pounds of marketable fruit. Our seed is saved from greenhouse grown tomatoes. Postpaid, oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$8.00.



★ Grand Rapids Forcing Tomatoes.



★ John Baer Tomatoes.

★ **John Baer.** An early, productive, red tomato, on the order of the Chalk's Jewel. Splendid producer. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

The Ideal Forcing

A new Forcing variety. Mr. John Nellis of Grand Rapids, Michigan, originated this Ideal Forcing Tomato. It is the result of crossing the Bonny Best with the Comet, and has the heavy yielding quality and tough skin of the Bonny Best.

Mr. Eugene Davis and Professor Waide, now of Ohio, selected the original parent of the Ideal Tomato, and Mr. Nellis has selected and reselected the plants until it has arrived at a high state of purity and breeds absolutely true to type. The plant does not grow so tall as the Grand Rapids Forcing, but will yield as many pounds per plant. It has no green, unripe core, is dark red in color, not an acid fruit but excellent quality, and is a larger Tomato and a splendid shipper. It has been shipped to Texas and arrived in perfect condition. We have a limited amount of seed and cannot sell more than one ounce to a customer. Packet, 100 seeds, 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$3.00; 1 oz., \$5.00, postpaid.

Dwarf Stone. The best of the dwarf tomatoes. Fruits large, smooth, very solid, of a deep scarlet color. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

★ Specially recommended by the Michigan State College.

TOMATOES—Continued

Earliana. The most productive, first early red tomato and a profitable sort for the market gardener. Vines are small but vigorous, fruits medium to large in size, exceptionally smooth and solid; color bright deep scarlet. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Ponderosa. A very large, purple-fruited tomato; solid, with but few seeds, and not acid. Splendid for slicing. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.30; 1 lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel. An exceptionally fine early variety. About ten days later than the Earliana. Fruit round, smooth and solid. Color crimson. Extremely productive. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Red Rock. A dependable, large, second early variety. A favorite canning sort. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

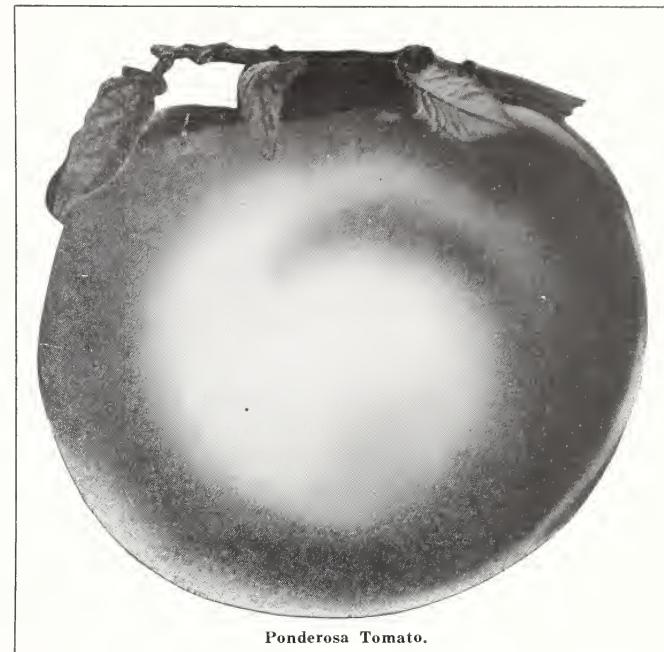
Wayahead. A potato-leaved Earliana. Earlier than the Earliana. Smooth red fruit and very prolific; has the heavy yielding qualities of the Earliana and fruit much better. Oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

Red Head. A large globe-shape, bright scarlet tomato, coming in with Chalk's Early Jewel, but as large as the Stone. Very solid, better yielder than either Stone or Greater Baltimore. One canner reported that last year it yielded 50 per cent more than either of the above. Mr. Ritterskamp writes that the Red Head tomato is the best variety on the market. For four years it has proven to be the earliest large, smooth, red tomato of the highest quality and last year 95 per cent of my entire planting was Red Head. Mr. Langdon told me that there was very little, if any, difference in earliness between his line bred Earliana and the Red Head in

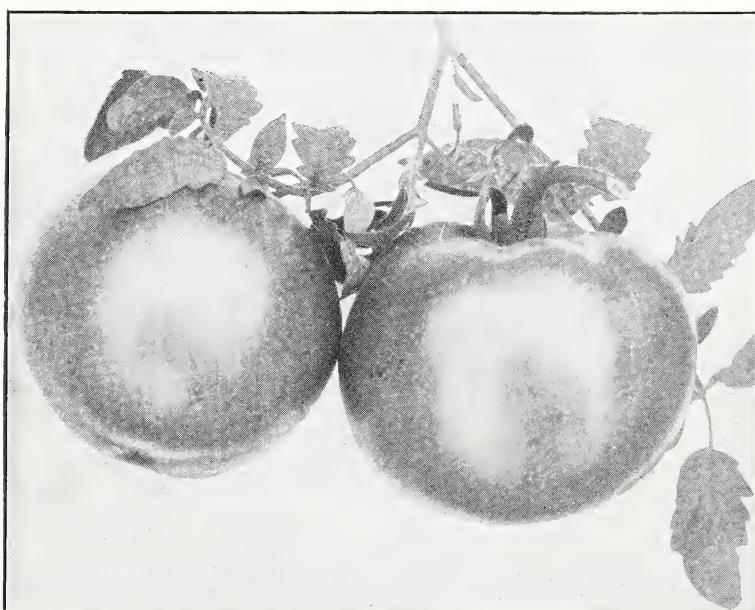
his trial ground. Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

★ **Bonny Best.** As early as Chalk's Jewel. Fruit smooth, solid and uniform. Produced in clusters in center of plant. One of the most productive; color bright red; good shipper. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Landreth. An early and exceedingly choice variety. Very productive, fruit large and solid. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.



Ponderosa Tomato.



★ Bonny Best Tomatoes.

Marglobe (New)**The Wilt and Nailhead Rust-Resistant Sort**

The Marglobe was produced by crossing the Livingston Globe with one or more other varieties, and after seven years of careful selection, we are adding it to our list this season. It is a vigorous grower whether in greenhouse or field. A bright red in color, of large size, almost round, and very productive. It will take the place of many other varieties in greenhouses and sections of the country where wilt prevails. It will pay to try the Marglobe, even if you are not bothered with Tomato diseases. It is very promising.

The seed of Marglobe which we are offering was grown from planting stock supplied by Prof. F. J. Pritchard of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The quantity is quite limited. Price, oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.25; 1 lb., \$12.00, postpaid.

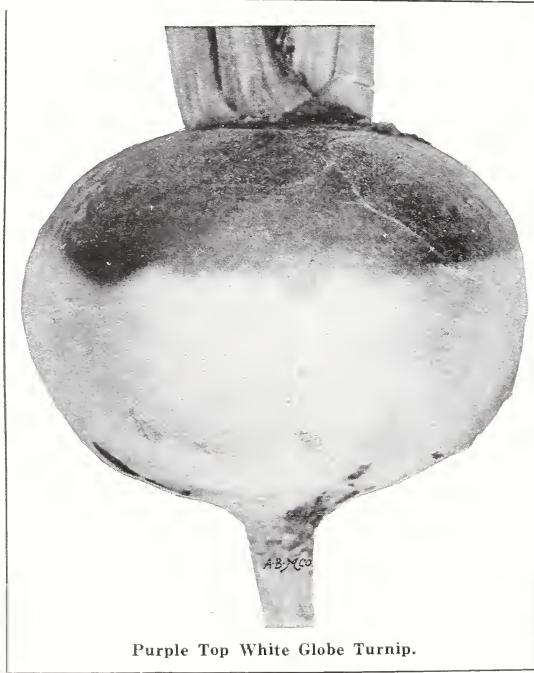
Turnips

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 150 feet of drill; one pound per acre. For main crop, sow in July or August. Sow either broadcast or in drills.

Extra Early White Milan. The earliest bulbs, small, clear white, and flat. One of the best for early bunching. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

White Egg. An early egg-shaped variety. Roots smooth, clear white. One of the best for market. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 70c, postpaid.

Purple Top White Globe. Not so early as White Egg, perfect globe in shape. Flesh and skin white, colored purple or red above ground. Very fine grained and sweet. The most attractive turnip and best seller. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 70c, postpaid.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip.



Purple Top Strap-Leaved Turnip.

Purple Top Strap Leaved. A very early, flat variety, medium size; purple or red above ground and white below. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Cow Horn. Roots long, slightly crooked; clear white. Often sown to plow under for fertilizer. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Robertson's Golden Ball. Tops small, roots medium size, round, smooth and deep yellow. Fine grained, flesh firm, crisp and sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Yellow Aberdeen. A late, medium sized, long keeping variety, roots round, yellow with a purple top, flesh tender. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Tobacco

Connecticut Seed Leaf. A hardy cigar variety for home use. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Fine Havana. Finest strain of imported seed. Oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

Herbs

For early use, sow seed in hotbed or in open ground in May, in rows one foot apart. Cover very lightly and thin to six inches apart in the row. They should be cut on a dry day, just before they come into full blossom. Tie in bunches and keep where they will dry quickly.

Anise. Used for flavoring. Oz., 15c, postpaid.

Caraway. Seeds used for flavoring. Oz., 15c, postpaid.

Dill. Used for flavoring pickles. Oz., 15c, postpaid.

Lavender. Leaves fragrant. Oz., 20c, postpaid.

Sweet Marjoram. Used for seasoning. Oz., 20c, postpaid.

Fennel, Sweet. The leaves boiled are used in fish sauces and are beautiful for garnishing. The seeds are used for flavoring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

Sage. Very aromatic. Oz., 40c, postpaid.

Summer Savory. Leaves used for flavoring soups. Oz., 20c, postpaid.

Thyme. Used for seasoning. Oz., 40c, postpaid.

Rosemary. The leaves are used for seasoning. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c, postpaid.

Rue. For medical purposes; good for roup in fowls. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c, postpaid.

Grand Rapids Growers Quality Vegetable Plants

For those who do not have the facilities or do not care to grow them, we carry a complete line of well-grown plants of the best varieties. These plants are double rooted, sturdy, and of excellent quality. Greenhouse grown.

Cabbage

Ready April 1st.

Early Jersey Wakefield.

Copenhagen Early Market. Ready about April 1st.

Danish Ballhead. Late.

Prepaid, doz., 25c; not prepaid, 100, \$1.25.

Cauliflower

Snowball. Ready April 1st.

Doz., 30c, postpaid; 100, \$2.00, not prepaid.

Tomato

Ready May 15th.

Dwarf Stone.

Bonny Best.

Chalk's Jewel.

Red Head.

Doz., 20c, postpaid; 100, \$1.25, not prepaid.

Peppers

Ready May 15th.

Harris Earliest.

Bull Nose.

Ruby King.

Doz., 20c, postpaid; 100, \$2.00, not prepaid.



Cabbage Plant.

Texas Outdoor Grown Onion Plants

For those who desire an early crop, either for table or for local marketing, these plants will prove most desirable, and the fact that they are inexpensive and call for minimum labor and trouble in producing the crop has created an ever-increasing demand for them. They may be set out at the same time you would plant sets or cabbage plants. Plant in rows about 15 inches apart and 3 to 4 inches in the row.

We can supply the following varieties:

Yellow Bermuda. The most popular of all the Bermuda varieties. It is the standard variety with the large commercial Bermuda onion growers. It is a light straw-colored onion. Our special stock ripens early, is of the best color and the heaviest yielder. No onion compares with the Bermuda in mildness of flavor and firmness, and for this reason it is extensively planted. You will make no mistake in planting the Yellow Bermuda onion this Spring. We recommend this variety unreservedly for earliness, good yields and mildness of flavor together with its keeping qualities which are second to none. Makes the finest for pulling green or as matured onions.

Crystal White Wax. Unquestionably the most attractive onion in the world. It is an absolutely pure white Bermuda onion with a most beautiful waxy appearance which makes it sell on sight in all markets. It commands a higher price on the markets but is not as good a keeper as the White Bermuda and takes more care in the harvesting. It is deliciously sweet and tender and can be eaten like an apple. Except in color it is identical with the Yellow Bermuda even in the taste.

Price, 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25, postpaid.



Onion Plants.

An onion is an onion strong,
 Some are, but do not take us wrong,
 Bermuda onions, tender and sweet.
 And grown in Texas, they can't be beat.

Grand Rapids Growers Quality Flower Plants

These plants are double-rooted, grown in flats. We pack them well, letting some of the dirt adhere to the roots so that they will reach you in good condition.

All plants should be unpacked immediately after arrival, the roots placed in water for a few minutes. If you cannot set them out in their permanent locations, they should be separated and heeled in the soil in some sheltered place in the garden.

Aster. Queen of the Market and Crego.

Petunia.

Salvia.

Zinnia.

Snapdragon.

All of the above flower plants per dozen, 30c, postpaid. For larger quantities, write for prices.



FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT Success With Flower Seeds

We are convinced that many of the failures with flower seeds are due to lack of proper conditions, and while it would be impossible in the space at our disposal in this catalogue to give explicit directions for each and every variety which we offer (but which is given on each packet of flower seeds we sell), we feel sure that if the general directions given below are followed success will be the rule. These directions, we may say, are written for the latitude of Grand Rapids. Customers living in other sections can readily adapt them to their localities.

For all flower seeds which should be started indoors, and this includes many of our best and brightest Summer flowers, such as Heliotrope, Celosia, Lobelia, Salvia, Vinca, Verbenas, etc., the best plan is to sow in earthenware seed pans or boxes (about two inches deep) which should be filled to the depth of an inch with broken pots, coal ashes, or any rough material that will furnish perfect drainage. The upper inch should be nicely sifted soil, composed, if possible, of about one-third each of sand, leaf mould and light garden loam. Press firmly and evenly and water thoroughly the day before sowing. Sow the seeds thinly over the surface about one-eighth of an inch and pressing firmly; cover with a pane of glass and one or two thicknesses of newspaper to prevent the too rapid evaporation of the moisture and keep in a temperature between 60° and 70°. Water carefully as needed. The importance of uniform attention to this detail is one that can only be learned by experience and observation. To omit a single watering, or too frequent, indiscriminate watering, usually leads to failure. Remove the glass, or covering, as soon as the seeds have germinated, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be transplanted into similarly prepared boxes an inch apart each way, or put into small pots and kept in same until time to plant out in the open ground. At all times they should have an abundance of air, otherwise the young seedlings are liable to "damp off."

For most of the ordinary annual flowers, such as Sweet Alyssum, Calliopsis, Calendula, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, etc., the simplest method is to sow directly out-of-doors when danger of frost is past in the space where they are intended to flower.

The ground should be dug and raked fine on the surface, sowing the seeds evenly and thinly, either in lines or beds, covering not over four times their size, and firming the soil over them. Should they come up too thickly, as most of them are likely to do, thin out so that the plants will stand from 4 to 12 inches apart according to the variety. This plan is also adapted to many varieties usually started indoors, including Asters, Verbenas, Celosias, Stocks, Salviyas, etc., but as a rule their germination is more certain under glass, and as they begin to flower so much earlier when started indoors, the extra trouble is well repaid for by their increased blooming period.

How to Sow Flower Seeds

It will prove quite an advantage to mix all small seeds with sand or dry soil and sow the mixture in drills or scatter broadcast. This separates the seeds and is quite an advantage in thinning out or transplanting the young plants as those that remain are undisturbed. A common mistake in sowing flower seeds, is covering too deeply. The exception to this is the Sweet Pea, which is seldom planted deep enough. As a general rule, cover small seeds only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; or, with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Petunias, Portulacas, etc., need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board. Always press the earth after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such plants as require it.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Ageratum

One of the best Summer blooming plants grown from seed. They are rapid growers, early and constant bloomers. During the hot, dry Summer months their bright flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. Set the dwarf sorts 10 inches apart and they soon make a mass of charming color.

Mexicanum coeruleum. 18 in. Beautiful soft lavender-blue, of free branching habit. Pkt., 10c.

Imperial Dwarf Blue. 6 in. A charming variety of fine, compact growth, covered with heads of feathery flowers of a deep lavender color. Pkt., 10c.



Ageratum—Floss Flower.

Giant Crego. The flowers are of immense size, usually measuring from four to five inches in diameter, and borne on stems twelve inches or more in length. Their lasting qualities when cut are unsurpassed. The petals of the refined and beautiful flowers are most attractively curled and twisted, resembling choice Japanese Chrysanthemums. The plants are of strong branching growth and usually attain a height of from two to two and one-half feet. The delightful flowers are borne in abundance from late August until the end of September. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c.



Queen of the Market Asters.

Asters

Giant Comet. This giant class is an improvement on the old and inferior Comet Class, not only in bearing much larger flowers, but the petals are longer and broader. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c.

Queen of the Market. The best early aster, usually in full bloom two weeks before most other sorts begin to blossom. Of graceful spreading habit.

Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c.

Balsam

Lady Slipper. An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliant colored double flowers in the greatest profusion. Balsams like the hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. For perfect development the plants should be set from 12 to 18 inches apart. Transplanting two or three times has the tendency to dwarf the plants into better shape and to make the flowers more double. 1½ to 2 ft. Pkt., 10c.

Bellis Perennis

(ENGLISH DAISY)

A low growing spring flowering plant. Loves a shady place and will reward the gardener with a mass of blossoms for succeeding years if left undisturbed. 6 to 8 inches.

Double Choice Mixture. Pkt., 10c.

THE GARDEN OF FLOWERS
Is a Pleasure to Own and is the
Admiration of the Neighborhood

Calliopsis

(TICKSEED)

Very graceful border plants, supplying throughout Summer an abundance of elegant showy flowers which are greatly prized for bouquets and vases. They will thrive anywhere, even in city gardens, where their bright colors are highly appreciated. 6 in. to 2 ft.

Double Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 10c.

Coreopsis

This is one of the finest of hardy plants, with large, showy, bright yellow flowers produced in the greatest abundance from June till frost. As cut flowers they stand near the head among hardy plants. Pkt., 10c.

Castor Beans

Very handsome and distinct new varieties; very large, ornamental foliage, with distinct mid-ribs. *Zanzibarensis*. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Campanula

(CANTERBURY BELL)

A large, beautiful and most important family for the flower garden. The dwarf species are charming for rock gardens, being, as a rule, not difficult to cultivate. The habit of the plant, as a rule, is compact, ranging from 18 to 24 in. in height. They are most effective when planted in the mixed borders near the early phloxes. The *Persicifolia* varieties are good perennial plants. *Pyramidalis* is a tall growing species sending up its stalks of bloom 5 to 6 ft. in height during August and continuing to bloom for six weeks or more.



Campanula—Canterbury Bell.

Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer). 2 ft. June to August. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Double. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

Cup and Saucer. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.50.

Calendula

(POT MARIGOLD)

Orange King. The outer petals are slightly imbricated, while those of the center are curved like those of the peony. Color glowing orange. Pkt., 10c.

The Ball. It has fine stems, immense double flower of a brilliant glisteny orange. A great favorite on the Chicago cut flower market. Pkt., 25c.

Carnations

The Carnation has long been prized as a hardy border flower. Being hardy, free-flowering, and easily grown either in flower-beds, borders, or pots, it is one of the most valuable and beautiful of our Summer flowers and a favorite with everyone. Plants raised from seed, bloom more profusely than propagated plants, and are therefore to be preferred.

Marguerite. Double Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

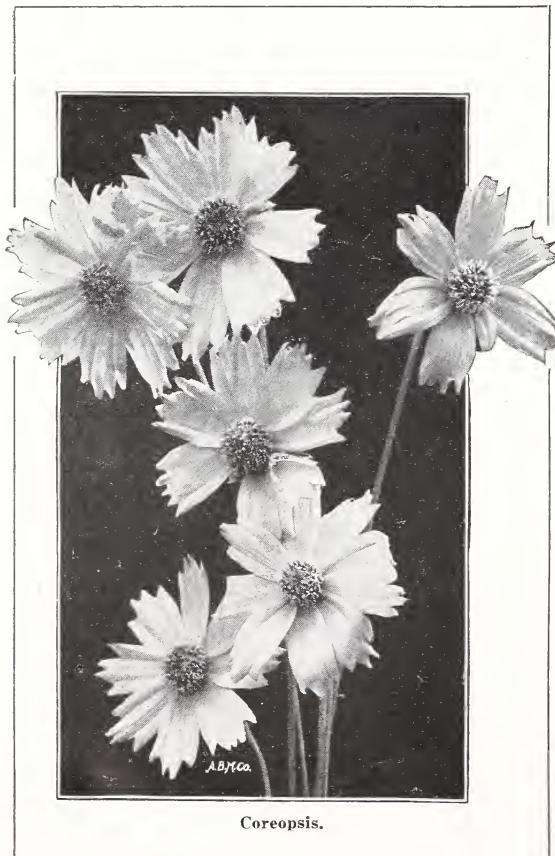
Candytuft

Candytuft is one of the most prized garden annuals. Easily grown from seed and does not need transplanting. Fine for cut flowers.

Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 80c.

Seeds Make Splendid Gifts

You can "Say it with Flowers" in a way that will be long remembered. What will give more lasting pleasure to your gardening friend than a few packets of seeds of rare flowers? Include your card with your order, and we will forward to any address in a neat parcel prepaid with your card.



Coreopsis.



Giant Cosmos.

Cosmos

This beautiful annual is one of the most showy and useful of our garden plants. Plants are very bushy and compact. Flowers borne on long delicate stems and are similar to single dahlias. Foliage very finely cut. 4 to 6 ft.

Early Flowering Mammoth Mixed. All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Giant Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Centaurea

It is not a pretentious plant but will always charm by its simple beauty. Re-seeds itself and may be used for naturalizing purposes.

Cyanus (Bachelor's Button or Cornflower). Pkt., 10c.

Imperialis, Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 10c.

Celosia

(COXCOMB)

Very popular annuals of easy culture, producing large, ornamental, comb-like heads like ruffled chenille. Prized for pots or Summer flower beds. 8 in.

Tall Coxcomb Mixed. 18 to 24 in. Pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PLUMOSA or PLUMED VARIETIES

These stately plants are considered among the most ornamental, and should not be omitted in any garden. They generally form pyramidal bushes branching out in candelabra shape, and the numerous massive plumes which resemble ostrich feathers, wave gracefully above the foliage. 2½ to 3 ft.

Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 10c.

Chinese Woolflower (Celosia Childsi). Plants grow two to three feet high, the bloom starting early with a central head, round and globular, which often reaches the immense size of two feet in circumference. Scores of branches are thrown out, each bearing a ball of scarlet wool. Mixed, pkt., 10c.

Digitalis

(FOXGLOVE)

Hardy perennial, bearing long spikes of beautifully colored flowers; fine for planting in hardy borders or among shrubbery.

Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

Delphinium

(ANNUAL LARKSPUR)

These handsome Larkspurs are very effective in borders and planted amongst shrubs. The graceful spikes of bloom are much valued for vases. They continue long in bloom. Sow seed in the open border either in early Spring or late Fall so germination may take place very early in the Spring.

Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 10c.

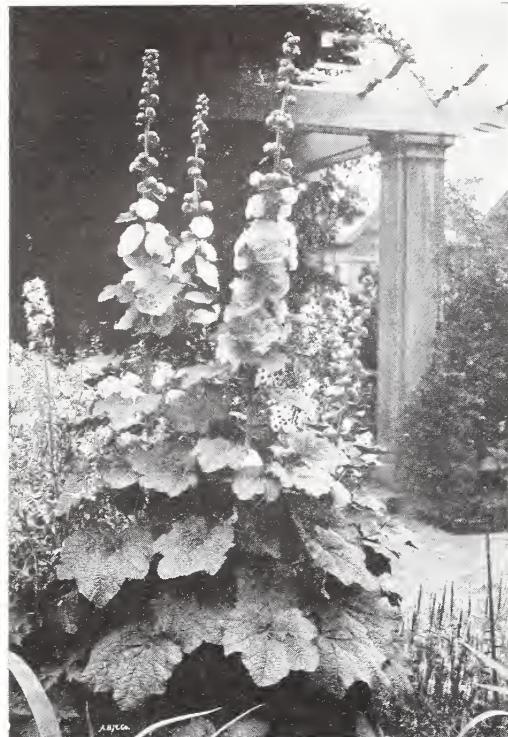
Giant Hyacinth-Flowered Mixed. 3 ft. Derives its name from the striking resemblance of the flowers to a double Hyacinth. Delicate colors. Pkt., 10c.

Formosum. Perennial; mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$3.00.

See Superb Collection of Annuals on Back Cover



Annual Larkspur.



Double Hollyhocks.

Marigold (TAGETES)

In late Summer, when many bedding plants are past their prime, Marigolds afford a wealth of color that is simply invaluable. The African varieties produce large self-colored blossoms on tall plants; the French are smaller, but the colors and markings are very interesting, some of the varieties being elegantly striped and spotted. The Single French and the Dwarf Single French Marigold holds the chief place in the class.

Double Tall African Varieties. 5 ft. Pkt., 10c.
Dwarf French Double Sorts. 10 in. Pkt., 10c.

Mirabilis (FOUR O'CLOCKS)

This is another good old-fashioned flower of bushy habit, bearing hundreds of flowers during the season, of white, yellow, crimson and violet. Very charming when used as a hedge plant, rivaling the privet, with its glossy foliage very closely set and dotted all over in the afternoon with a multitude of fairy flowers. It is a little known fact that roots of these may be lifted in the Fall and stored like Dahlias and the tubers planted in Spring. It will result in larger plants, stronger, and with more flowers. Sometimes called "Mirabilis Lily."

Mixed. All sorts and colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 oz., 15c; pkt., 10c.

Mignonette

No garden is complete without this fragrant plant of unassuming mien. One of the principal uses is for cutting purposes and combining in bouquets with other more pretentious blossoms without its delicate odor. 6 to 12 in.

Machet. It is the best Mignonette for all purposes, either outside or inside. It is an everbloomer, the flowers lasting until late in the Fall. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Dianthus

(PINKS)

Single Pinks. The flowers are extraordinarily large, of handsome form, and embrace the most beautiful colors, ranging from white to the most delicate pink and deep crimson. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.

Double Pinks. Selection of the best double pinks in cultivation. Flowers ranging in color through all the brightest and most brilliant shades. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.

Gaillardia

(BLANKET FLOWER)

They will produce from early Spring until late Fall a continuous profusion of brilliantly colored flowers, red and yellow predominating. Of easy culture, sow where they are to remain. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pieta Single Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Helichrysum

(STRAWFLOWER)

Helichrysums are an ornament to the garden when growing, and are everywhere prized for the Winter decoration of vases, and for durable bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with their heads downward in a cool place. 2 to 3 ft. Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 10c.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Hollyhocks

Single Mixed. Large single flowers, exhibiting every shade known in Hollyhocks. Pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed. Double and semi-double. Pkt., 10c.

Read Our Flower Garden Collection on Back Cover. Choice Annuals for 35c.



Gaillardia.



Myosotis—Forget-Me-Not.

Myosotis (FORGET-ME-NOT)

They are considered among the best Spring flowers and grouped with Pansies and Daisies the most lovely combinations may be obtained. The tall varieties are of trailing habit and adapted to covering large patches, which they transform into a sea of blue. Respond to good treatment and flourish in shady, moist situations. The national flower of Belgium. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Nasturtiums

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained sunny position, and within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of blossoms. The varieties offered were selected from a number of sorts as being the best. Sow seed two inches deep and thin plants to eight inches apart for dwarf varieties and sixteen to twenty inches apart for tall or climbing varieties. Dwarf. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c. Tall. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Pansies

Pansies, with their little flower faces are an inspiration to the poet and to the gardener.

To have a bed of pansies one must start the seed in the house in early Spring and transplant when danger of frost is over, or else plant in Fall in cold frame and winter over. Seeds may also be sown in Spring out-of-doors for late Summer and Fall flowering. They like a cold moist situation.

Giant Mixture. Flowers very large, and great diversity of colors. This mixture contains all of the good ones. Pkt., 15c; oz., \$5.00.

Good Mixture. Not so many colors as the Giant Mixture, but flowers large, and good assortment of colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

While ordering flower seeds, you had better add a few packages of vegetables and make your garden complete. Pages 3-26.



Helichrysum—Strawflowers.

Portulaca ROSE MOSS

This plant will grow and bloom profusely in dry hot situations, where almost any other plant would soon die. Easily transplanted. In sowing mix the seed with dry sand to insure an even distribution. Sow in May when the ground is thoroughly warmed through, and very soon one of the loveliest of floral carpets will appear. 6 in.

Single Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Double Best Mixture. 1 oz., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.



Portulaca—Rose Moss.



Beautify the Home With Choice Petunias

For freedom of bloom, variety of color and effectiveness these have no equal. If only a little care is bestowed upon them, Petunias will produce their handsome, sweet-scented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole Summer.

SINGLE GIANT FLOWERING VARIETIES

The flowers of this strain average five to seven inches across and are wonderful.

Giants of California Mixed. The flowers are very large and the colors embrace every conceivable shade of crimson, white, violet, lavender, etc. Pkt., 200 seeds, 15c.

Triumph of the Giants. The finest strain of single large-flowering Petunias; the flowers often measure seven inches across; some of its colors cannot be found in any other mixture and nearly all the flowers are veined in contrasting colors. Pkt., 250 seeds, 35c.

Best Mixture Large Flowering Single Petunias. This mixture is made by ourselves and includes, besides the Giant Ruffled, all the colors of the large flowering and fringed sorts, and the unsurpassed Superbissima varieties, with their delicately veined throats in various colors, and their truly mammoth flowers. We are positive no other Petunia mixture can produce flowers with as wide a range of colors as our best. Pkt., 300 seeds, 25c.

Special Mixture of Dwarf Small Flowering Varieties includes all the varieties listed and many others and will be a revelation to those who plant a packet in furnishing an unending supply of flowers in a most bewildering combination of colors as long as the Summer lasts. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES

Mixture of Double Petunias. This is a mixture of the best large flowering and fringed double Petunias. Seed is saved from plants grown in pots, carefully pollinated and will produce grand flowers. Of course, every one knows only a certain percentage of double flowers may be expected from seed, but our mixture will produce from 20 to 30 per cent of doubles, while the remainder will be choice, large single flowers. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as those invariably produce the finest double flowers. Pkt., 200 seeds, 30c; 1,000 seeds, \$1.35.

Poppies

(DOUBLE ANNUAL)

Ryburgh Hybrid. The flowers are double and resemble a giant carnation, with flat petals overlapping like a double begonia. The colors embrace all shades of pink, salmon, orange, etc., all self colors. The flowers, if gathered young, will last for days in water and are valuable as decorative flowers. There is no objectionable poppy smell. Cultivation is simple—mix the contents of the packet in a small basin of fine dry soil and sow the mixture, but do not rake in or cover seed. If sown in September it can be transplanted in the early Spring, or sow in boxes in February and treat like ordinary annuals. These poppies transplant well. Sowings outside can be continued up to June, when they will give a fine display during September and October. Pkt., 20c.

Special Mixture, Double Poppies. Pkt., 10c.

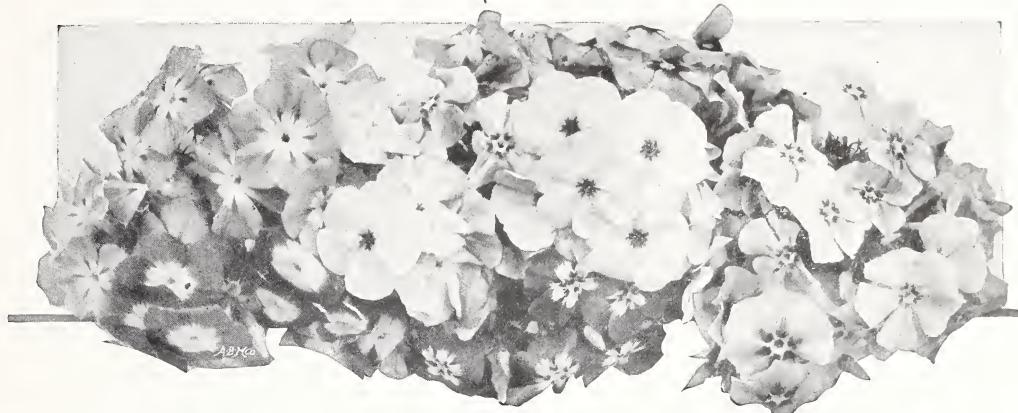
SHIRLEY POPPIES

These have beautiful satiny flowers of various colors, all with white centers, which make the plants very attractive. Foliage is hairy and finely cut.

Shirley Mixed. Beautiful shades in delicate tints of rose, apricot, salmon-pink, and blush to glowing crimson with a sprinkling of blues. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.



Double Flowering Petunias.



Phlox Drummondii.

Phlox (ANNUAL)

The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds of contrasting colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care. For pot culture, and as an undergrowth for tall, bare-stemmed plants they are also valuable. The first sowing should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in Spring, later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom, or in a seed-bed, as the Phlox transplants readily. In transplanting, set the taller kinds about a foot apart. Cutting away the old flowers makes the plants more bushy and compact, and lengthens their blooming time.

Phlox Drummondii. Mixed. Unsurpassed for variety of colors. Flowers are smaller than those of the large-flowering varieties. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

(HARDY)

Decussata. Perennial varieties mixed from a celebrated collection. Seed slow in germination and may not sprout in a year. 15c per pkt.

Salvia Splendens

The *Salvia splendens* is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in Autumn. This plant lends itself to many uses; it makes a good pot plant, does well in window boxes, and is useful for cutting. Its best use, however, is as a hedge or border plant, for brilliant color effect.

America or Globe of Fire. This is the freest and most continuous bloomer; also the most uniform in habit of growth, which makes it particularly valuable for bedding or planting in lines. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$2.00.

Sweet Alyssum

Hardy annual of dwarf habit, blooming until killed by frost. Fine for beds, borders, and vases. The snow-white flowers are fragrant and lasting. Keep the seed pods sheared off the plants and they will bloom until killed by frost. Sow the seeds wherever the plants are to remain. If too thick, thin out. To prevent sowing too thickly mix the seed with sand before sowing.

Little Gem. Erect, distinct. 6 in. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET PEAS

Several superb mixtures as well as the orchid flowering or Spencer varieties on pages 36 and 37.

Scarlet Runner

In northern locations where Summers are cool and short this takes the place of the large lima beans. Plants are of strong quick growth, bearing large sprays of bright scarlet pea-like flowers. When fully ripened the dry beans are of bright scarlet, heavily blotched with purple. Pkt., 10c.

Schizanthus

This is one of the daintiest of annuals. The seed germinates readily and in a few weeks the plant is a mass of small but bright flowers in a bewildering range of colors, all blotched and marked in contrasting shades. The foliage is delicate and fern-like. It may be sown in Spring for garden decoration or may be seeded in Fall in pots in the conservatory or house for Spring blooming.

Mixed. All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.



Sweet Alyssum.



Superb Spencer Sweet Peas.

Beautiful Sweet Peas

We offer the following six beautiful varieties of orchid-flowering or Spencer sweet peas, all of recent introduction.

Miss California

In Miss California we have a sweet pea novelty which compels admiration and attention from the expert or the novice whether grown for exhibition or for garden decoration.

As a cut flower for interior home decoration Miss California excels, as both by daylight and by artificial light the color is truly magnificent.



Miss California Sweet Peas.

The beautiful coloring of the flower cannot be conveyed in a word picture, as the blending of the shades is so perfect and wonderful.

The general effect is a rich, beautiful salmon cream pink of a distinctly new shade. The flowers are large, beautifully waved and borne in fours on long, stout stems. The plant is an exceptionally vigorous grower. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Doreen

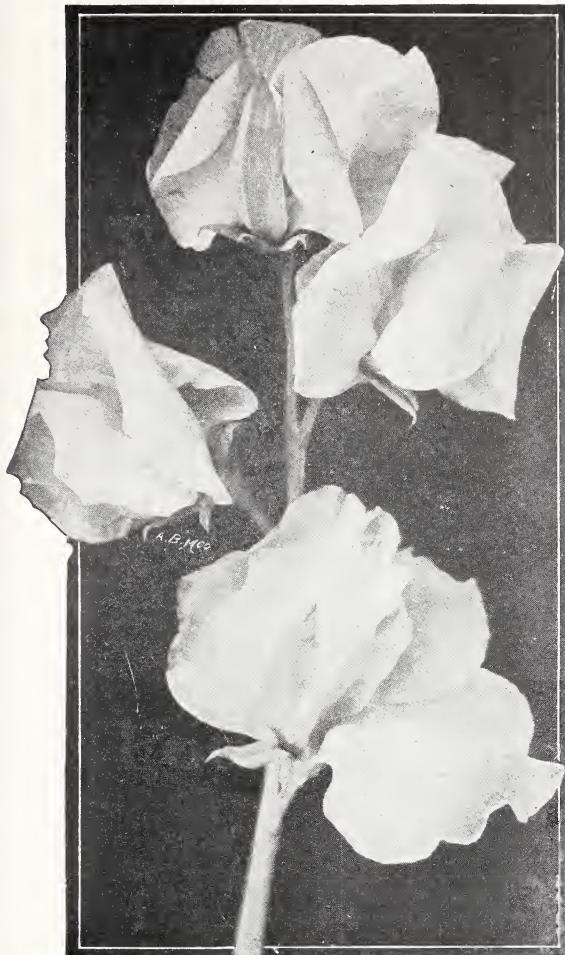
Doreen is a huge, bright carmine sweet pea. It is much larger and brighter than all other carmine varieties we have tried. The color is bright and outstanding and we anticipate Doreen will be popular with exhibitors on account of its size. The plant is a most vigorous grower, and bears a profusion of four-blossom sprays. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Campfire

In Campfire we have the brightest scarlet sun-proof sweet pea ever offered. It is the last word in vivid color, and stands out beside all other varieties in this class. The flowers will stand the hottest sunshine, in fact, the brighter the sun the better the color. The flowers, while not huge, are of fine size and borne in profusion on plants of great vigor. This variety is highly recommended for garden decoration and cut-flower use, and will always be in demand. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.



Youth Sweet Peas.



Mary Pickford Sweet Peas.

SWEET PEAS—Continued

Mary Pickford

The sweet pea named for Mary Pickford almost equals the little lady herself in both grace and beauty, and it will be difficult to describe all the points of beauty of this wonderful new variety.

Mary Pickford is a sturdy grower, producing an abundance of four-flowered sprays on long, stout stems.

Mary Pickford is a beautiful light and dainty cream pink, with just the faintest suffusion of salmon, making the color combination difficult to equal and most hard to surpass.

Mary Pickford flowers are perfectly formed, with both standards and wings decidedly waved, and the keel blends nicely with the coloring of the entire flower. The individual flowers are most gracefully placed.

Price for Mary Pickford Sweet Pea, in sealed packets containing 12 seeds each, 25c per packet.

Youth

An exceptionally large and fragrant sweet pea. The color is white edged in a beautiful manner with a delicate soft rose pink. The plant is robust in growth, and bears four-blossomed sprays in great profusion. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Crimson King

(THE FINEST CRIMSON SWEET PEA)

The color is a solid, rich, deep, clear crimson throughout, becoming richer in the throat. Absolutely no distinguishing difference between color of standard and wings. The flowers are of precisely the same distinct color from bud to "passing off" stage. Entirely free from sunburn and wind scald at all times.

The strong, straight stems, sixteen to eighteen inches long, stand out well from the foliage and invariably carry more four fine blooms than three. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Superb Spencer Mixed

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Grandiflora Mixed

Ounce, 10c.

ANNUALS—Continued

Scabiosa

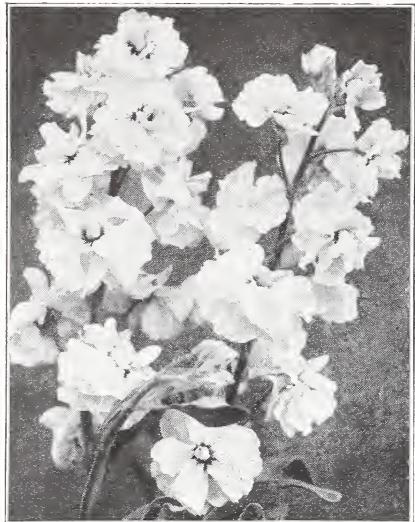
(MOURNING BRIDE)

Commonly known as the Pincushion Plant. The flower stems are long and the blossoms keep well in water. The soft shades predominate. When given plenty of room and the seed vessels are kept regularly picked off, it will last through the whole Summer. Owing to its sweetness the bees are very fond of it and its floral flavors also attract all the most beautiful types of butterflies to the neighborhood. 2½ ft.

Special Mixture. Many new colors have been purchased for this, our latest special mixture, and we are sure the delicate and soft colors will be admired by all our friends who plant a packet of this seed. ¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.



Scabiosa.



Stock or Gilliflower.

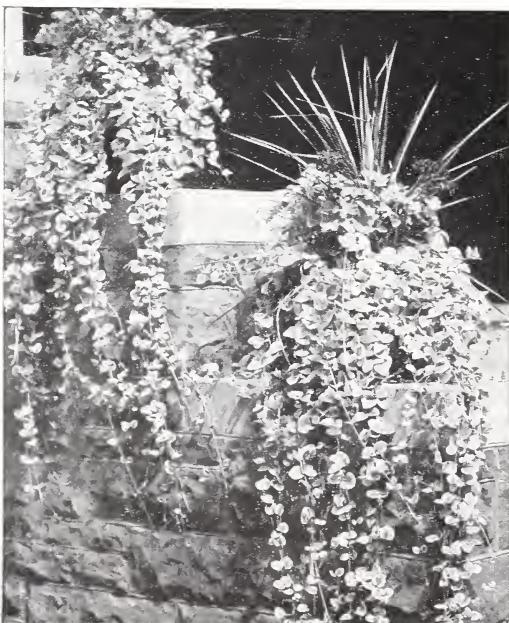
Stocks (GILLIFLOWER)

Stocks last a long time in bloom, are beautiful, fragrant and satisfactory.

Stock seed may be sown in the open ground, or in the hotbed or cold frame, but if transplanted, let this be done when the plants are small, just out of the seed-leaf, or the plants become slender and never make good plants nor flower well. Transplant 1 foot apart.

Large-Flowering 10-Weeks Stocks. The favorite sort for bedding. Grows about 1 foot high. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Perfection or Cut-and-Come-Again. Useful for outdoor bedding as well as for pots or cut flowers. They throw out numerous side branches, all bearing double, fragrant flowers. Height, 18 in. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Vinca.

Thunbergia

Alata, Mixed (Black Eyed Susan). 5 ft. A lovely trailing plant with large showy flowers. It will trail over the ground, forming a dense mat of foliage and flowers. Colors range through all shades of yellow, orange, buff, to pure white, mostly with jet-black centers, or eyes, which are very effective. Sometimes called "Black-eyed Susan." All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Verbenas.

Verbena

Mammoth Mixed. Producing in handsome umbels flowers of large size in beautiful shades of white, rose, scarlet, blue, purple. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

New Giant Flowered or Colossal. The flowers are of enormous size, thickly set with velvety petals. The plants are healthy, vigorous, branching freely, and make excellent material for groups or cutting. 3 ft. Pkt., 15c.

Giant Double Quilled Achievement. The petals are partially tubular or quilled giving the flower somewhat the appearance of a cactus dahlia and displaying a rich variety of colors mostly of the warmer shades, such as salmon, old rose, deep rose, lilac, bronze and dark red tones. On the reverse side the petals are light or dark lilac, making a wonderful combination of colors. The plants are of strong, robust growth and produce an abundance of very large, double flowers often five inches in diameter. Pkt., 25c.

Vinca

(MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE or OLD MAID)

Ornamental free-blooming plants and one of the most satisfactory flowering bedding plants we have. It is best to start the seed early indoors or in a hotbed, but they begin blooming in August from seed sown out-of-doors in May, or as soon as the ground is warm, continuing until frost; or they may be potted and kept in bloom through the Winter; a fine cut flower, every bud opening when placed in water. 2 feet.

Rosea. Rose, dark eye. Pkt., 10c.



Giant-Flowered Zinnias.

Superb Zinnias

The most gorgeous annuals with a wonderful range of color. Beautiful old rose, dainty cream, striking red and brilliant yellow flowers of velvety texture, extremely double, with long stems and good keeping qualities, make this old-fashioned flower a joy in the garden. The Colossal produce such enormous blooms they appear as greenhouse Chrysanthemums that have mistaken their time and place of flowering. If you plant but one annual, plant this. The plants may be taken up when in full bloom and transplanted.

DAHLIA FLOWERED

The plants of this new race are very sturdy and produce many flowers with stout stems. In formation the broad petals are closely imbricated, sometimes seeming almost to be piled one upon the other. The flowers often measure 4 inches in depth and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. In general appearance the flowers compare with the Show Dahlias.

LILLIPUT DOUBLE 12-IN.

The plants form handsome little bushes and fairly bristle with tiny, short-stemmed, very double flow-

ers hardly exceeding a daisy flower in size. They are pretty plants; bloom all Summer until late Fall. Mixed. All the above and others. Pkt., 25c; 3 pkts. for 65c.

Colossal Zinnias, Mixed. The flowers are gigantic in size and deep and velvety in appearance, exhibiting all the new and interesting colors. Lb., \$12.00; 1/2 lb., \$3.00; oz., \$1.00; 1/4 oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

GIVE YOUR SEEDS A CHANCE

A soil in poor physical condition, run down or low in humus and available plant food, is a handicap to the best of seeds. See that your soils are sweet by using pulverized limestone when necessary. Provide organic matter with manures and cover crops, and use fertilizers judiciously to furnish available plant food.

In the case of very hard shelled seeds it will be found a good plan to steep them in tepid water for some hours previous to sowing, as this will hasten their germination.

Seeds of Annual Climbers

We offer an assortment of the most desirable annual climbers. Be sure to plant some of these as covering for fences, trellises, etc.

Cypress Vine

For trailing upon a light ornamental trellis the Cypress Vine cannot be excelled. It has a profusion of scarlet or white star-shaped blossoms, and finely cut foliage.

Mixed. 1/4 oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Cardinal Climber

This is a very attractive, strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 25 feet, with beautiful fern-like laciniate foliage and literally covered with a blaze of fiery cardinal red flowers from midsummer to frost. Flowers about 1 inch in diameter and borne in clusters. It delights in a warm, sunny situation and good, rich soil. The seed should be soaked in water a few hours before sowing and not planted outside until about May 1st. 25 ft. 2 pkts., 25c; 5 pkts., 50c; 25 seeds, 15c.

Wild Cucumber

Echinocystis Lobata. This is the quickest growing climber on our list. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. 1/4 lb., 75c; 1 oz., 25c; 1/2 oz., 15c; pkt., 10c.

Gourds

Mixed. All varieties. 1 oz., 30c; 1/2 oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Morning Glory

Common. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.
Japanese. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.



Cypress Vine.

FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS



Alfalfa

The acreage seeded to Alfalfa in Michigan is about equal to that devoted to June or Medium Clover. Our sales of Alfalfa last season were fully fifty-fifty with the Medium. In five years more, we believe that the acreage of Alfalfa in this state will be greater than that of all other clovers combined, except perhaps Sweet Clover. Our Alfalfa seed is all grown either in Michigan or the Northwest, and is adapted to our climate.

Every ton of Alfalfa hay removes from the soil eleven pounds of phosphoric acid, which cannot be replaced by plowing under cover crops of manure. And unless Acid Phosphate, ground phosphate rock, or bone meal is applied, the soil soon becomes unbalanced, and will not produce good yields of grain. Even if the entire crop of either Alfalfa or Sweet Clover is plowed under, it only puts back the amount of phosphoric acid it has taken from the soil. At least two hundred (200) pounds of 16 per cent Acid Phosphate per acre should be sown with the seed, and the same amount should be applied as a top dressing every year thereafter so long as the field remains in Alfalfa.

GRIMM ALFALFA was brought to the United States by a Mr. Grimm, who brought with him from the old country a few seeds of Alfalfa. He settled in Minnesota, and the seed was sown and produced exceptionally hardy plants, and when it was eventually recognized as a

superior strain, it became known as Grimm Alfalfa. From its adopted home it rapidly spread over the Northwest, and its superiority is now so generally proven that it is rapidly superseding the Common Alfalfa. We have never known a failure in Michigan of true Grimm. Our Grimm Alfalfa, which is scarified seed, is grown by reputable organizations, and certified by the proper State officers in the state where grown, and guaranteed by them. **Write for prices.**

ALFALFA (Common). Grown in Utah. The fields from which this seed was grown were carefully inspected. The seed is bright and plump, a beautiful golden color; free from dodder and all foul seeds. Scarified and carefully tested for germination. The high altitude of the mountain states insures hardiness. **Write for prices.**



Pasture Grass Seeds

Our endeavor is to handle only the very best and purest grass seeds. We supply only the best and highest germinating seeds, and our prices are based on supplying this quality.

Orchard Grass. Valuable for pasture. Will last longer on light soil than any other known grass. Makes good hay if cut before it becomes woody.

Red Top. Valuable for hay or pasture on low, wet land. Sow hulled seed about eight to 10 pounds per acre. Fancy, re-cleaned or solid seed, about three or four pounds per acre.

Canadian Blue Grass. Perennial; six to twelve inches. Succeeds on soil too poor for Kentucky, and for a Michigan pasture grass we prefer it to Kentucky Blue Grass, as it is better adapted to Michigan weather conditions. It is well relished by stock of all kinds, and is especially good for milch cows. Sow it alone, about 40 pounds per acre.

Kentucky Blue Grass (June Grass). One of the best grasses for permanent pasture. As it takes some time to become established, it is better to sow in mixtures. Sow about 50 pounds per acre.



Kentucky Blue Grass Pasture.

Lawn Grass Seed

A Few Suggestions on the Establishment of the New Lawn

There are several important factors to consider in the establishment of a good lawn. First of all, the soil must be right. If your soil is not a good garden soil, you must make it so. Save the good top soil and remove the balance to a depth of at least six inches, then apply two inches of clay if the soil is sandy, replace the top soil and enough more to bring up to grade line. Apply two inches of well-rotted stable manure (never use fresh manure) or if that is unobtainable, use pulverized poultry or sheep manure at the rate of 100 pounds to 3,000 square feet. To this should be added an equal amount of bone meal. This fertilizer thoroughly mixed with the top soil will make an ideal foundation for a lasting lawn.

Seeding. Procure the very best seed you can get. Do not take chances on cheap seed if you want good results. Our lawn mixtures contain only the very best re-cleaned seed and are made up of the proper proportion of the several grasses to make a permanent lawn. Sow one pound to 300 square feet. Cover with one-fourth inch of screened soil and roll or firm with the back of a spade or a board.

Watering. Keep the surface of the new seeding moist but do not water to excess. Do not expect to see your lawn green in a week as Kentucky Blue Grass requires about 18 days to germinate, other grasses somewhat less. Some mixtures will come up in far less time, but you will generally find the bulk of such seed to be annual grasses which will not come up the second year. After the lawn is established, it is not necessary to water oftener than once a week, but then give it a thorough soaking. Frequent sprinkling tends to keep the roots near the surface and they will not have any reason to penetrate

deep into the sub-soil for moisture, hence, when you have a period of hot, dry weather and cannot sprinkle, the grass plants will naturally suffer.

Mowing. As soon as the grass is long enough to cut, go over it with the mower, blades set about 1½ to 2 inches high. When the lawn is well established, they can be lowered to one inch. Never let the lawn grass go to seed as that will be too great a drain on the plants. The best time to seed is March and April or August and September.

Top dress in late Fall or early Spring with pure bone meal and pulverized poultry or sheep manure. Remember, a grass plant is a living thing and must have a strong constitution (good seed); proper living quarters (good soil); nourishment (proper fertilizer and moisture), and careful attention to its health (regular clipping, not too close; mulching to retain moisture by leaving the clippings occasionally if any thin spots occur).

Kentucky Blue Grass. Write for prices.

Red Top. Fancy. Write for prices.

White Clover (White Dutch). Write for prices.

Perennial Rye Grass. Write for prices.

Canadian Blue Grass. Write for prices.

Chewings Fescue. Write for prices.

Sunny Lawn Mixture. This mixture contains no annual grasses, but only those of lasting value and hardiness, and will produce an even, dense growth of permanent sward, which improves in velvety density with age. Write for prices.

Shady Lawn Mixture. Will make a dense, thick growth in light soils, and will make a very satisfactory lawn even in shady situations. This mixture is composed mostly of imported grasses, several of them quite expensive. Write for prices.

The CLOVERS



Medium Red Clover.

Right White Blossom Sweet Clover.

White Blossom Sweet Clover. Once considered a noxious weed; now nearly equal in value to alfalfa. White Sweet Clover is a biennial, and does not last so long as its cousin, alfalfa, but it has a great mission. In pasture it will produce a greater flow of milk than even alfalfa, and as much feed. Cattle are less liable to bloat. Stock soon learn to like the hay, and even prefer it to alfalfa. Write for prices.

Medium Red or June Clover. By far the most important of all clovers for practical purposes. It is a perennial, and grows about two feet high; very valuable for plowing under to enrich the soil, adding humus and nitrogen. We handle only one grade—the best—as it is folly to buy anything else. Sow in Spring or Fall, eight to twelve pounds per acre, if used without other grasses.

Mammoth or Large Red Clover. Mammoth Clover is quite distinct from Medium, growing to nearly twice its size; is coarser and a little later. It can be grown successfully on poorer soil than Medium Clover. It is used extensively for building up wornout land. Sow about eight to twelve pounds per acre when sown alone.

Alsike Clover. A perennial, and the most hardy of all clovers. It prefers damp, loamy soil. It is extremely leafy, making hay of a fine texture. Does not readily winterkill, and is valuable to sow with other clovers and grasses, as it increases the yield of hay. It is the best clover for moist soil. Sow either in Spring or Fall, about six pounds per acre, when sown alone.





Millet

Usually grows from 2½ to 4 feet high, and makes excellent hay. For hay sow broadcast 25 to 30 pounds per acre. May 1st to August 1st. Does well on dry and light soils.

Sand Vetch

Sand or Hairy Vetch shares with Sweet Clover the honor of giving the best results in restoring fertility to worn-out land or making poor, sandy soils productive. Sand Vetch has no equal as a cover crop. It can be sown in the cornfield just after the last cultivation, and it will make a mass of green stalks and leaves to plow under about the middle of May; or it may be sown after harvesting oats and plow for corn the next Spring. Hay made from Sand Vetch is about three per cent higher in protein than Alfalfa hay, and is more eagerly eaten by stock. When sown with oats or any Spring grain, it will come on after crop is harvested and make splendid Fall pasture, and can be plowed under the next Spring for corn or potatoes. Always inoculate the seed unless Sand Vetch has been grown on the land within one or two years. Sow from 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Our Sand Vetch is better than 99 per cent pure.

Inoculate your soil for sweet clover and alfalfa. Our cultures are supplied by the Bacteriological Laboratory at the Michigan State College for the nominal sum of 30c, sufficient for one bushel of seed.



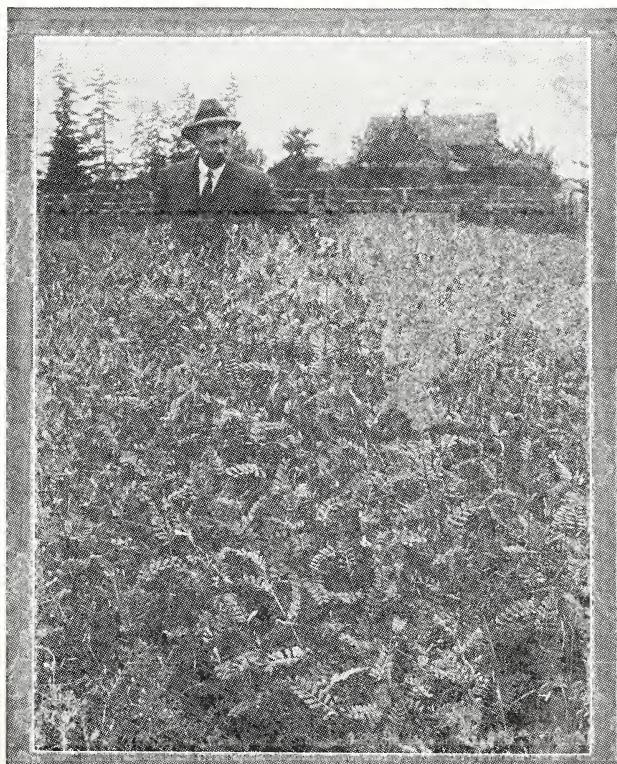
A Field of Sudan Grass.

Sudan Grass

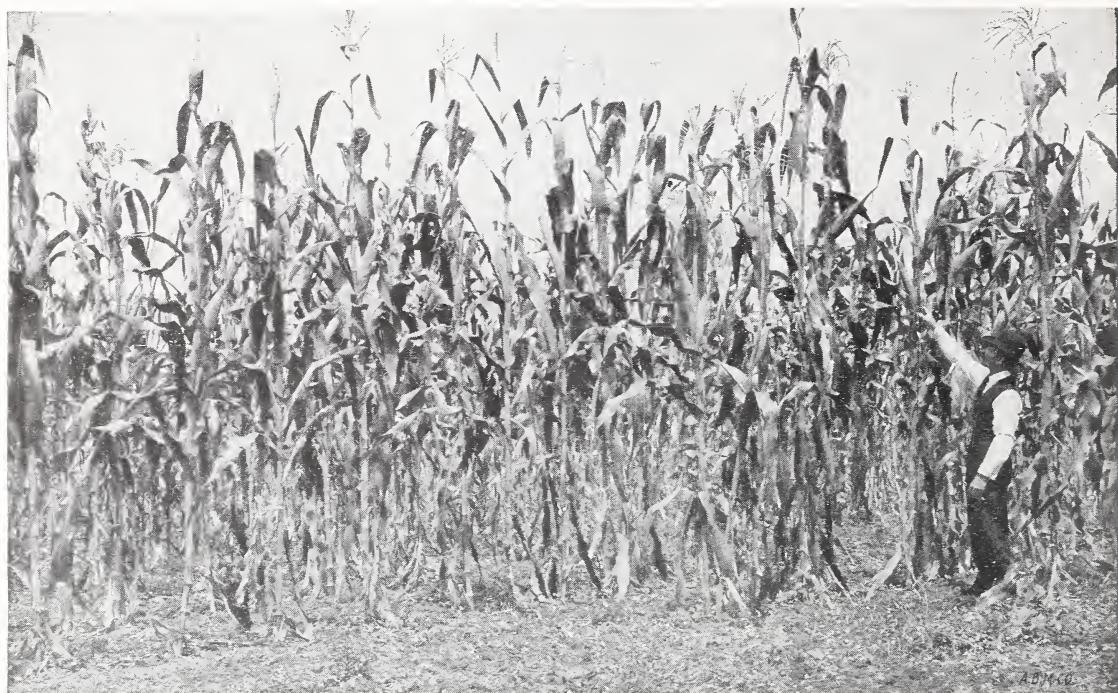
A tall annual grass reaching the height of 7 to 9 feet when planted in rows and cultivated, and 4 to 5 feet when sown broadcast. The hay is greatly relished by all stock, and has exceptionally high feeding value. Is adapted to most soils.

Timothy

The most important of all grasses for hay, and is adapted to a wider range of conditions than any other variety of grass. It is the hardiest of all grasses and excels in feeding value. Sow early in the Spring or Fall, 10 to 12 pounds per acre if sown alone; less if mixed with other grasses.



Sand Vetch.



Leaming Fodder Corn.

Fodder Corn

Dry Fodder Corn is the most satisfactory substitute for hay. It nearly if not quite equals in feeding value timothy and clover. All stock eat it greedily and thrive on it.

It yields from three to five tons of dry fodder per acre, which is a much larger yield than timothy and clover will give, making a far more profitable forage crop to grow.

It can be sown as late as July first, with a reasonable assurance of a fair growth of fodder, making it an ideal catch crop, as the work can be done after the haying rush is over. It can be sown at the usual corn-planting time and by sowing rape between the rows after the last cultivation, it makes splendid Summer pasture for hogs or sheep.

Leaming Fodder Corn

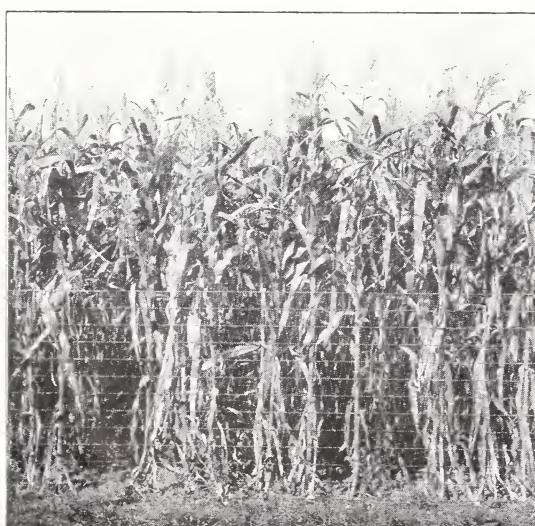
This variety is preferred by most dairymen for filling silos, for the reason that the corn matures the large ears (in any ordinary season it will ripen), and gives more grain in the ensilage. Stalks very large and leafy, and grows an immense amount of forage to the acre. It requires from one peck to one-half bushel of seed per acre, drilled in rows one way.

Red Cob Ensilage

A gigantic Southern white corn, producing immensely large ears, rarely maturing in this latitude. The stalks grow from 12 to 15 feet in height, with long, broad leaves from the ground to the tassel. Stalks very thick at the butt, juicy, tender and as sweet as sugar corn; and all stock eat it with relish. Many dairymen prefer it for the silo, for the reason that it produces such an enormous amount of silage (from 15 to 25 tons per acre). It is especially valuable for the dry fodder when cut and kept in the shock until fed. It will produce a good crop of forage, even when sown as late as July. Red Cob Ensilage is one of the best crops to raise for the purpose of killing quack grass or other foul weeds when the land is badly infested. For killing quack grass plow the sod late in the Fall, which, with the freezing of the roots will greatly injure the plants, cultivate with a spring-tooth harrow every week in April and May. Plant Red Cob ensilage in drills, using one bushel of seed per acre, smothering the quack and other weeds. For silos or fodder, sow from one-half to one bushel per acre.

Eureka Ensilage Corn

Will produce more tons of silo corn per acre than even Red Cob Ensilage corn. Stalks will grow 12 to 15 feet in height, with broad leaves from the ground up. Each stalk will bear from one to three long ears. Very rapid grower and can either be planted in hills or in drill rows. Write for prices.



Field of Ensilage Corn.

We specialize in large quantities of MURIATE OF POTASH, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, PULVERIZED AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE, and are in position to take care of all orders, either wholesale or retail, and solicit your orders. Write us your requirements, and let us take care of your wants.



This Crop Grown with V-C Fertilizers Made 54½ Bushels to the Acre in 1926.

Fertilizers

V. C. Fertilizers are well known, well advertised and well recommended, and as all soil requires enough available plant food to produce a maximum crop, we give you below a list of the V. C. Fertilizers which will give an abundance of available plant food and meet your needs as well as give you a bumper crop.

Nitrogen	Equal to Ammonia	Available Phos. Acid	Actual Potash
V-C Phospho Tobacco 16% (300 lbs. Tobacco Stems per ton).....	16		
V-C Potash Phospho Tobacco 14-4 (300 lbs. Tobacco Stems per ton)...	14	4	
V-C Ammoniated Phospho Tobacco 2- 12-2 (300 lbs. Tobacco Stems per ton).....	2	12	2
*V-C 16% Acid Phosphate.....		16	
V-C 20% Acid Phosphate.....		20	
V-C 24% Acid Phosphate.....		24	
*V-C Muck Special 0-8-24.....		8	24
V-C Plow Brand 0-10-10.....		10	10
*V-C XXX Potash 0-12-6.....		12	6
V-C Prolific Crop Grower 0-14-4.....		14	4
V-C Farmer's Friend 1-8-3.....	.8	1	3
*V-C Tip Top 2-8-16.....	1.6	2	8
*V-C Owl Brand 2-12-2.....	1.6	2	12
*V-C Tomato and Truck 2-12-6.....	1.6	2	12
*V-C Indian Brand 2-16-2.....	1.6	2	16
V-C Big Winner 2-16-6.....	1.6	2	16
*V-C Big Potato and Truck 3-12-4.....	2.4	3	12
V-C Star Brand 3-18-3.....	2.4	3	18
*V-C Truck Hustler 4-8-6.....	3.2	4	8
V-C Good Luck 4-24-4.....	3.2	4	24
V-C Fruit Grower 6-8-0.....	4.8	6	8
			0
		Total Phos. Acid	

BONE GOODS			
V-C Pure Bone Meal (steamed).....	1.	1.25	29
V-C Raw Bone Meal.....	3.7	4.5	20

Analysis marked (*) especially recommended by the State Agricultural Department. Write us for prices.

MURIATE OF POTASH. The best form of Potash for fruit and muck vegetable crops. All root crops draw heavily on the soil for Potash, especially potatoes and onions. Most muck soils are lacking in Potash and celery will grow a much firmer stalk of far better quality when either a high grade fertilizer, high in Potash or Muriate of Potash is applied in liberal quantities.

NITRATE OF SODA. In its commercial form contains about 15½% of Nitrogen, equal to about 19½% of Ammonia. As the source of Nitrogen or Ammonia,

in home mixed fertilizers Nitrate of Soda is the most desirable, particularly for all quick-growing crops, and when early maturity is desired, and when inclement weather is at hand, or frost, Nitrate of Soda will give maturity before the frost really kills.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. Used largely in orchards for practically all kinds of fruit; especially valuable for melons and tomatoes, which thrive better in a slightly acid soil. A form of nitrogen which is coming into general use with fruit men and truck growers. It will take the place of Nitrate of Soda to a certain extent, in so far that it is not so quick acting.

LIME. Pulverized Agricultural Limestone is not a fertilizer as it is commonly thought, but is a soil sweetener, and every farmer can insure the constant fertility of his soil by using a little care and "feeding" the soil regularly with the elements needed. One of the most common ailments for lack of fertility in farm land is "ACID SOIL", and it is to correct this condition, to "sweeten" or neutralize acid soil that Pulverized Limestone is used; it has brought bumper crops, money-making crops, on farms that otherwise would be practically worthless. Run down fields where you have been unable to grow alfalfa or clover and where moss, sour grass and thistles thrive, need pulverized limestone.

PULVERIZED HEN MANURE. Contains double the plant food value of Pulverized Sheep Manure and is sold as cheaply. Hen Manure is collected mainly from unloading cars in which poultry have been shipped and is dried and finely ground so that it can be evenly applied and not burn vegetation.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE. This is collected from the Stock Yards, heated to kill weed seeds, finely ground, and forms an excellent fertilizer for lawns, golf courses, garden plots, etc.

TANKAGE AND BLOOD AND BONE FERTILIZERS. We also have the TANKAGE and BLOOD AND BONE fertilizers in stock, sell an enormous lot during the course of a year, and are in position to quote you attractive prices.

We handle large quantities of these fertilizers every year, have a large stock at all times, and ask that we be given a chance to quote you. Write us for prices.

Poultry and Dairy Feeds of Proven Value

We have at all times a large stock of both poultry and dairy feeds on hand. Anything in the feed line is on our floors at such prices that cannot be duplicated in the city. The quality is good and is constantly bringing to us new customers, both from near and far.

24% Open Formula Dairy Ration; Barley and Oat feed, a very economical buy; Corn and Oat feed; Gluten feed; 43% Cottonseed; 34% Oil Meal (old

process); Corn; Cracked Corn; Corn Meal; Oats; Crimped Oats; Ground Oats; Barley; Ground Barley; Scratch feed; Egg Mash; Crate Fattener; Meat Scraps; Dried Buttermilk; Salt, in bags or block; Wheat; Oyster Shell; Charcoal; Pearl Grit.

Anything you want, one bag or a carload. No order too small.

Write us for prices based on market quotations.

INSECTICIDES

"NICOFUME" LIQUID

Nicotine Solution for fumigating or spraying. A highly refined solution of "free" Nicotine, containing 40 per cent of Nicotine.

8-lb. tins	\$15.00 per tin
4-lb. tins	8.00 per tin
1-lb. tins	2.25 per tin
1/4-lb. tins .....	.75 per tin

NICOFUME TOBACCO POWDER For Fumigating Greenhouses

5-lb. tin	\$4.75 per tin
10-lb. tin	8.50 per tin

"BLACK LEAF 40"

(Sulphate of Nicotine)

A concentrated solution of Nicotine Sulphate containing 40 per cent Nicotine. For sheep and cattle dipping and spraying for Pear Thrips, Green Aphis, Pear Psylla, Hop Louse, Black Aphis, Woolly Aphis, etc.

10-lb. tins	\$13.50 per tin
2-lb. tins	3.50 per tin
1/2-lb. tins	1.25 per tin
1-oz. bottle .....	.35 each

HALL'S NICOTINE FUMIGATOR

A specially prepared fumigating compound saturated with pure Nicotine. Easy to use—because a conical measuring dipper is enclosed in each tin. Economical—because you can measure out the exact quantity needed. One cone produces 7000 cubic feet of deadly Nicotine fumes. Three cones will fumigate a house (20x100 feet) at a cost of 25 cents.

10-lb. tins	\$8.50 per tin
2 1/2-lb. tins	2.50 per tin
1-lb. tins	1.25 per tin

COPPER SULPHATE (Blue Vitriol)

We are distributors for one of the largest refiners in the country, carrying in stock at all times the

pulverized, small and large crystals. The connection we have on this material allows us to sell in any quantity, carload or less, at very attractive prices. Please allow us to quote you before purchasing your requirements.

PURE PARIS GREEN

This is strictly pure Paris Green of the very best quality and will give satisfaction. Write for prices. 1/4-lb., 1/2-lb., 1-lb., 2-lb., 5-lb. boxes; 14-lb., 28-lb., 56-lb. kits; 100-lb. kegs.

We also wholesale Paris Green and give special prices to dealers. It will pay dealers to get our prices before buying. We can save you money.

Remember, that we are large handlers of Paris Green and usually have stock for immediate shipment when others are out.

CALSO

Kills Bugs and Worms

Calso, the perfect Potato, Tobacco, Tomato and Truck Crop spray, kills quickly all chewing insects, thus safeguarding the plants from injury, as the leaves of plants serve both as lungs and stomach, and any injury to them is sure to limit growth and production.

Increases the Yield

Calso is an excellent plant stimulant. Crops treated with Calso are always healthier, retain their foliage longer and are sure to produce maximum yields.

PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE

Kills the Peach Tree Borer, and is recommended on trees six years of age or over.

Should be applied about the first of September in Michigan. In case Fall application has not been made, a Spring treatment should be made, but it is better to treat in the Fall, after all the eggs have been hatched and one application will give a high degree of protection. Write for prices.

DEALERS

If you handle FERTILIZERS, or have call for MURIATE OF POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, let us quote you prices, as we can supply you with what you want at prices equal, if not lower than you can buy on the CHICAGO market and you save the freight, enabling you to make the additional profit, and get it when you want it.

The same is true of COPPER SULPHATE or Blue Vitriol as we are distributors for one of the largest refiners in the country, and the fact that you can get it as you want it, ought to appeal to you. Permit us to quote you prices and serve you.

Putty, Paint and Fruit Packages

Puttylastic

Puttylastic is a PURE WHITE GLAZING CEMENT which remains SOFT and ELASTIC like black glazing cements.

Puttylastic is totally unlike ordinary putty.

Puttylastic offers all of the advantages of black glazing cements without their disadvantages.

Puttylastic is also totally unlike putty which hardens and crumbles with age.

Puttylastic is an original product containing asbestos fibres incorporated with an adhesive, elastic WHITE base instead of a coal tar or asphaltum base as is customary in the manufacture of black glazing cements.

Puttylastic flows smoothly from putty bulb or glazing gun and lies flat and even like a ribbon, making a perfect glaze between sash and glass.

Being a semi-paste, Puttylastic makes a perfect seal between sash and glass thereby conserving heat and reducing coal bills.

Puttylastic remains elastic and resilient, hence will never crack, dry and detach from weather conditions, vibration, weaving or settling of greenhouse framework.

We guarantee Puttylastic to be equally as durable and efficient for lining gutters, covering exposed greenhouse pipes and for all other forms of exterior or interior waterproofing or insulation purposes as black glazing cements.

Puttylastic Efficiency

Puttylastic is not affected by moisture, steam, gasses or expansion and contraction from heat or cold.

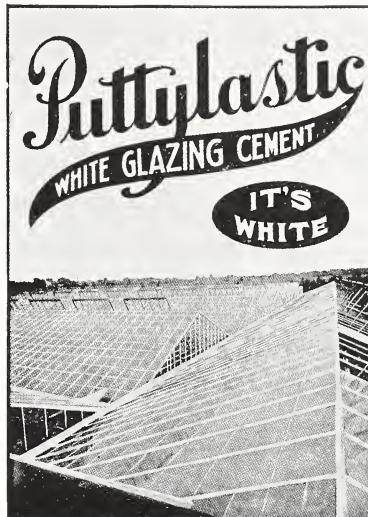
Puttylastic is very adhesive, hence "stays put" on sash and glass.

Puttylastic prevents greenhouse glass from cracking under unusual strains in the structure from wind storms.

Puttylastic Economy

Puttylastic lasts much longer than high grade putty or ordinary black glazing cements.

Puttylastic is easier and quicker to apply.



Puttylastic makes the quickest and neatest sealing or joining repair of cracked greenhouse glass.

1 gal.	.....	per gal.	\$2.75
5 gals.	.....	per gal.	2.65
20 gals.	.....	per gal.	2.55
35 gals.	.....	per gal.	2.53
50 gals.	.....	per gal.	2.50

F. O. B. Grand Rapids



Wonderful Cellar Paint

Carbola applied to ceilings and walls of your cellar will make it bright, clean and sanitary. It will kill contagious disease germs, bad odors and mustiness. It will drive out spiders, ants and insects. Spiders won't web on surfaces painted with Carbola. Mice won't gnaw the wood.

Carbola is a white paint and powerful disinfectant combined in powder form. Just mix with water and apply with brush or spray pump. No waiting or straining. Does not peel or flake off. And it is economical—one pound will cover about 100 sq. ft. Try it—satisfaction guaranteed. 5 lbs., 75c; 59 lbs., \$5.00.

Fruit Packages

We carry a large stock of fruit packages at all times and are in position to quote you the lowest market prices.

Tub Bushels, Bushels, Half Bushels, Berry Boxes, Crates and Fillers, Picking Baskets, Attractive roadside baskets of all kinds.

Give us an opportunity to quote you on a dozen or a carload.

Arco Glazing Material and Putty

ARCO 834—BLACK

A plastic material for glazing and caulking. Especially desirable for factory and greenhouse work.

ARCO 835—WHITE

Arco 835 is a plastic glazing material applied with an Arco Glazing Gun for glazing and bedding skylights or upright glass in metal or wood sash.

	No. 834	No. 835
	Black	White
1 gal.	per gal. \$1.75
5 gals.	per gal. 1.70
20 gals.	per gal. 1.50
40 gals.	per gal. 1.40
60 gals.	per gal. 1.10

F. O. B. Grand Rapids

The Arco Glazing Gun

The Arco Glazing Gun is an aid to the window glazer. It saves time and energy; about five times as much sash can be glazed with this gun as with the ordinary putty knife. Price, \$5.00. Putty Bulbs \$1.25

Skinner Irrigation Equipment and Supplies

Equipment

In buying irrigation equipment, as in buying any piece of machinery, attention should be given to the details of design and construction that are indicative of good equipment. It is these same details and high quality of material and workmanship that pave the way for lasting service. Built with care and precision, we can offer you equipment that will last. We have at our disposal a large tract of irrigation, managed by one of the oldest overhead irrigation users in the country, and it is here that we have culled defects and added improvements that are a lasting benefit to the buyer, and a final insurance that our products are the products you desire to use.

If you are planning on any irrigation equipment, we would like to talk it over with you, give you our views and obtain yours, and give you the best that money will buy.

Our equipment can be depended upon to give lasting service year after year, and to retain its smooth action and efficient distribution of water almost permanently.

At the same time our prices are no higher, in many cases lower, and we can assure you the latest and best in overhead when you sign our order.

The Skinner System is one of the most improved methods of irrigation, and is used outdoors on gardens, lawns, etc., as well as for greenhouse work. Write for booklet.

Skinner Supplies

Model A drilling machine.....	\$11.70
Model B drilling machine.....	14.70
Large tap drills, 5-16-24, each.....	.45
Small tap drills, 12-24, each.....	.35
Silver stream outdoor nozzles, each.....	.06
Silver stream indoor nozzles, each.....	.08 1/2
Greenhouse nozzles, ST-50, 10 ft. throw, each.....	.09 1/2
Greenhouse nozzles, ST-70, 12 1/2 ft. throw, each .....	.09 1/2
Greenhouse nozzles, No. 3, large strainer type.....	.10
Fittings	
Tee Cross	
No. E—Inlet 1 in., outlet 3/4 to 1 in. unions	\$2.50 \$2.95
No. N—Inlet 1 1/4 in., outlet 1 1/4 in. unions. 3.50	3.75
No. R—Inlet 1 1/2 in., outlet 1 1/2 in. unions. 3.95	4.65
No. S—Inlet 2 in., outlet 2 in. unions....	4.85 5.85
We would like to have you call and see us about this system. Tell us your plans.	
Each	
No. 1 pipe hangers .....	.00 28
No. 2 pipe hangers .....	.28
No. 3 pipe hangers .....	.33
No. 4 pipe hangers .....	.33
No. 3/4 inch flush valves	1.25
No. 1 strainers for 1-inch union .....	.24
No. 2 strainers for 1 1/2-inch union .....	.28
Small quick acting coupling, 3/4 in. ....	.95
Small quick acting coupling, 1 in.	1.25
Shut off end nozzles .....	.85
Non shut off end nozzles .....	.15
Brass turning unions, 3/4 in.	2.50
Brass turning unions, 1 in.	3.00
Nipples for 1 in. unions .....	.35
Caps for unions, 1 in. ....	.60
Caps for unions, 1 1/4 in. ....	.70

Roller Bearing Pipe Carriers

This roller is always tight on the pipe and eliminates reaming the pipe support when installed. A turn or two with a wrench and it is on, another turn and it is off. This special fastening on the pipe carrier is found only on our hanger. The roller bearing pipe carriers are for three types of support: Wood posts, iron pipe, and wire or cable for greenhouse work. These hangers are solid brass, non-tipping rollers, with double bearing axle through the roller. A roller that can't rust tight and cut your pipe. Each, 42c, F. O. B. Grand Rapids.

The Exclusive Patented March Nozzles and Screens

OVERCOME ALL GROWERS' TROUBLES

Since overhead irrigation was first used, in field, garden or greenhouse, users were seriously troubled with clogged nozzles. Keeping them clean and functioning so that every bit of ground would get its moisture and result in a maximum yield, kept the grower continually on the jump. It was a serious and expensive annoyance, for the many who had sand in their mains, or other foreign matter in the lines.

Line screens in the turning union did not help much, and also needed continual cleaning. Many growers walked the lines each day the water was used, to run a pin or wire in the clogged nozzle. This was before the advent of the MARCH SCREENED NOZZLE.

Users Get From Two to Three Years' Uninterrupted Service

The above service is common amongst growers. Hundreds of thousands of March Nozzles have been inserted in place of other nozzles. The owners are saving in labor alone many times their cost each season.

Just Bend the Tip and Get Your Water Streams in Line

The March Field Nozzle. Think of being able to true up your streams by taking hammer or pliers and bending all nozzles in line. You then get a real watering job. Every bit of space covered. There are no dry spots, from streams falling short. Also there is no particular fuss or bother to couple pipe lengths together if you have our nozzles. Holes need not line up exactly as with other nozzles.

Per 100

Field nozzle, screened	\$11.00
Field nozzle, not screened	6.00
Greenhouse nozzle, not screened	8.00
Greenhouse nozzle, screened	13.00
Each	
Brass flush valves, 3/4 in.	\$1.25



Tree Tanglefoot

PRICE TO CONSUMERS

Each	
1-lb. packages	\$0.60
5-lb. packages	2.75
10-lb. packages	5.25
25-lb. packages	11.00

The 1-, 5- and 10-lb. sizes are lithographed cans, the 25-lb. size is a wooden pail.

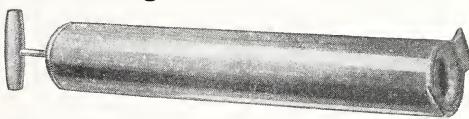
Sprayers and Dusters

Smith Banner Compressed Air Sprayer No. 22



heavy pump castings. It will spray anything in liquid form and is easily operated by man or boy. A big seller. Brass extension furnished, if desired. No. 22G Banner galvanized \$6.00
No. 22B Banner brass 9.00
Not Prepaid

Savage Junior Duster



DUSTS UNDER SIDE—ALSO UPPER SIDE OF LEAVES

Excellent for dusting gardens, flowers, bushes, tobacco plants, trees, and in poultry houses. Handles arsenate of lead, calcium, Paris green, sulphur and other dusts perfectly.

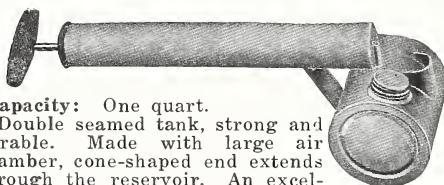
Each, \$1.50.

Hudson Perfection Sprayer

A glance at the illustration at left will convince you our first thought in making the No. 22 Banner Compressed Air Sprayer was to make it withstand extraordinary wear. This sprayer is adapted for all spraying purposes. It cannot be excelled for spraying garden vegetables, plants, shrubbery, trees, flower beds, white washing and disinfecting, etc. Capacity 4 gallons, tank is double seamed and well riveted. Pump is seamless brass tubing. Fastens to tank by heavy threaded malleable cap which screws onto brass tank collar. Regularly equipped with 12-inch brass extension rod. Fitted with standard $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron pipe thread so that a longer rod can be used if desired.

No. 110G Perfection galvanized \$ 7.00
No. 110B Perfection brass 10.00
Not Prepaid

One Quart Sprayer



Capacity: One quart.

Double seamed tank, strong and durable. Made with large air chamber, cone-shaped end extends through the reservoir. An excellent sprayer for spraying potatoes garden vegetables, disinfectants, fly oil, etc. A good, strong, well-made sprayer.

Tin, each, 50c; galv., each, 60c.

Insecticides

Garden ants of all kinds, rats and mice, ground moles, woodchucks, land turtles, ground squirrels and prairie dogs, gophers, wax moths, grape leaf hopper, mealy bug, melon aphid, fleas, chicken mites, etc.

Kill Them with

CYANOGENS

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"It's the GAS that Kills Them"

CYANOGENS A-DUST is a powdered material that gives off hydrocyanic-acid gas when exposed to the air. This gas is deadly to the rodent and insect pests and will kill them almost immediately.

CYANOGENS A-DUST can be applied either with a CYANOGENS DUSTER or with a spoon. The most effective means of applying it for the separate pests is fully described on the can.

The CYANOGENS method of controlling rodent and insect pests is easy, quick and thorough. Use it.

Greenhouse Fumigation

Inasmuch as hydrocyanic acid gas is liberated from Cyanogas on exposure to the air, acid or fumigating jars are not necessary. Do not attempt to use them.

Fumigation is started at dark by simply scattering the Cyanogas G-Fumigant evenly on the walks, after which the house is closed for the night. The material is scattered evenly from end to end of the house on several of the walks, it being unnecessary to treat every walk.

If it is inconvenient to weigh out the Cyanogas G-Fumigant it may be measured with sufficient accuracy on the basis of one-half ounce for the average level tablespoonful.

By the following morning the gas will have practically disappeared; hence it is not necessary to open the ventilators and air out the house.

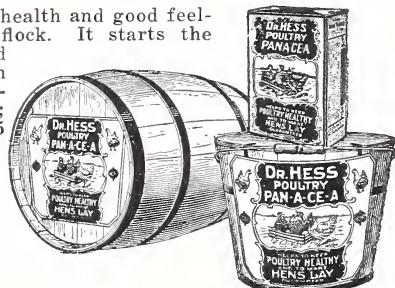
1-lb. can, 60c each, not postpaid. 5-lb. can, \$2.50 each, not postpaid. Cyanogas "Feeny" Duster, with long spout and tubing to reach the pest's home, each, \$1.50, not postpaid.

The Dr. Hess Line

Promotes Health and Thrift in Stock and Poultry

Poultry Panacea

Gives good health and good feeling to your flock. It starts the eggs and keeps them coming. 1½-lb. pkg., 25¢; 5 lbs., 75¢; 25 lbs., \$3.00.



Stock Tonic

More milk from your cows. More pounds of pork, and ailing animals made healthy. 3½ lbs., 50¢; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25-lb. pail, \$3.00.



Fly Chaser

Has the odor of the pines. More milk, more beef, better working animals. ½ gal., 90¢; 1 gal., \$1.50.



Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice, ticks, fleas, bugs and slugs. Use it on poultry animals and vegetables. 1-lb. pkg., 25¢.

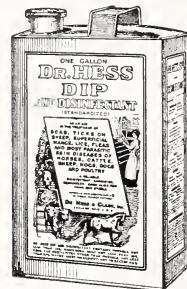


Dip and Disinfectant

Destroys hog lice, mites, fleas, ticks, scab, ringworm, etc. The cheapest and the best. 1 qt., 60¢; ½ gal., \$1.00; 1 gal., \$1.75.



Roup and White Diarrhea Tablets



Roup Tablets. 100 tablets, 50¢; 225 tablets, \$1.00.

White Diarrhea. Stop it. 100 tablets, 50¢; 225 tablets, \$1.00, not postpaid.

Semesan

A Mercuric Disinfectant

For General Agricultural Purposes and the Control of Seed, Plant and Soil Diseases
How Du Pont Semesan Works

Semesan acts primarily as a disinfectant by preventing the development of, or entirely killing, disease bacteria and fungous molds or other parasites which subist on seeds and plants. Nearly every crop of seeds, no matter how carefully grown and selected, is contaminated with some infectious and deleterious organisms.

In harmlessly cleansing the seeds of these contaminations, Semesan removes the handicaps to healthy development so that the seeds are stimulated to vigorous sprouting during the critical period of their early growth and consequently bear more and finer crops than can those seeds which do not receive its beneficial treatments.

Although Semesan is in no sense a plant food and cannot take the place of meritorious fertilizers, it does exhibit marked tonic effects, probably because it appears to make more readily and completely available for plant food the starch supply in the seed.

SEMESAN can be used as either a dust or a liquid, by the addition of water. We have a supply of circulars covering the various uses of Semesan, sent free on request.

2 ounces	.....	\$0.50
8 ounces	.....	1.60
1 pound	.....	2.75
5 pounds	.....	13.00

Not Prepaid



NIAGARA DUSTING MATERIAL

Standard Mixtures

Code No.	Name	Principal Ingredients	General Use
112	Dormant Dust	Sodium and Sulphur, fused and mixed with spreader and sticker.	Dormant dusting for San Jose Scale on apples, pears and shade trees.
134	Sulfedust	Dusting Sulphur with special spreader and sticker. Fineness 95%; 200 mesh.	Standard Sulphur Fungicide without poison for Apple Scab, Brown Rot, etc. Also used in the South for Rust Mite and Red Spider.
215	Super-Sulfodust	Dusting Sulphur with special spreader and sticker. Fineness 98%; 300 mesh.	An Improved Sulphur Fungicide without poison for Apple Scab, Brown Rot, etc. Also used in the South for Rust Mite and Red Spider.
216	Kolodust (Patented)	A new patented dusting sulphur of infinite fineness. A dust you can see stick.	The New Exclusive Niagara Sulphur Fungicide without poison for Apple Scab, Brown Rot, etc.
124	Pomodust	Sulphur and Lead Arsenate.	Standard Sulphur Fungicide with Lead Arsenate for Diseases and Chewing Insects on apples, pears, cherries, plums, etc.
125	Fruitex Dust	Sulphur and Lead Arsenate Mixture.	For Diseases of apples, pears, etc.; Codling Moth, Strawberry Weevil, etc.
217	Kolotex (Patented)	A mixture of Kolodust and Lead Arsenate. A dust you can see stick.	The New Exclusive Niagara Sulphur Fungicide with Lead Arsenate for Diseases of apples, pears, etc.; Codling Moth, Strawberry Weevil, etc.
229	Kolokil (Patented)	A Sulphur-Heavy Poison Dust you can see stick and Lead Arsenate.	The New Exclusive Niagara Sulphur Fungicide with extra heavy Lead Arsenate content for Diseases of apples, pears, etc.; Codling Moth, Strawberry Weevil, etc.
111	Soluble Sulphur Compound (Patented)	A soluble Sulphur.	The complete dormant spray for apples, peaches, pears, etc.
230	Koloform (Patented)	A Sulphur of infinite fineness, Lime and Wetter.	An improved Dry Mix for Summer spray on all fruits.
194	Dry Mix	Sulphur, Lime and Wetter.	For Summer spray on all fruits.
206	A-1 Mixture	High percentage of quickly volatile Nicotine fumes. 3% actual, 100% Nicotine.	For Aphids, Red Bug, Pear Psylla, etc. The best contact dust for sucking insects.
191	Vitidust	Dehydrated Copper Sulphate, Lime, Lead Arsenate.	Standard Copper and Poison dust for grapes and apples.
136	D-6 Mixture	Dehydrated Copper Sulphate 20% (as Copper Sulphate Crystals 26.7%), Lime and filler.	Standard Copper Fungicide without poison for potatoes, celery and other vegetable crops.
188	D-25 Mixture	Dehydrated Copper Sulphate 25% (as Copper Sulphate Crystals 33.5%), Lime and filler.	Contains more copper than the D-6 mixture and used for potato dusting where severe blight conditions prevail.
137	D-18 Mixture	Dehydrated Copper Sulphate 20% (as Copper Sulphate Crystals 26.7%), Calcium Arsenate (poison) 25%, Lime and filler.	Standard Copper Fungicide with poison for Potato Bugs and Blight.
189	D-20 Mixture	Dehydrated Copper Sulphate 20% (as Copper Sulphate Crystals 26.7%), Calcium Arsenate (poison) 20%, Lime and filler.	Contains less poison than the D-18 mixture and is for use where a weaker poison dust than D-18 is desired.

Write for Prices

HAND OPERATED DUSTERS

42	Niagara Blower Dust Gun, Crank Type	.....	\$22.00
43	2 Row "Y" Attachment for Niagara Blower Gun (any quantity)		2.00

Nursery Stock

We have secured the selling agency for one of the largest nurseries in the world, being established when most of us were children, in the year 1850—who remembers that day? And they are still growing. Growing trees and shrubbery has been their business for the past 76 years, during which time every effort has been used to produce quality stock. No pains are spared in growing, grading, storing, packing and shipping. Each of these operations is essential in giving YOU SATISFACTORY SERVICE. You are the one to be SATISFIED and no sale is complete unless you are. It is the simple application of the "GOLDEN RULE" in our every day dealing, and it is wholly on this basis that we solicit your business.

Catalog space will not permit the listing of all the varieties, but we give you below a short list of fruit trees, ornamental plants, shrubbery, etc.

APPLES

Baldwin. Large, bright red, with crisp, juicy flesh; this grand old variety is one of the most dependable varieties that can be grown.

Delicious. Late Fall. Almost too well known to need description here. Fruit large, dark red, fine grained flesh, crisp and juicy and of high quality. A splendid shipper and prolific bearer.

Northern Spy. Greenish yellow, striped with red; late keeper; rich, delicious and one of the finest flavored apples ever grown. January to May.

Stayman Winesap. Winter. Larger and more prolific than the old Winesap. Rich, dark red; firm; fine grained and juicy; adapted to a wide range of soils and climates.

Wealthy. Medium; whitish yellow, shaded with deep crimson; flesh white; prolific and bears at an early age.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, round, green or greenish yellow; tender, rich, high flavored and excellent; a most popular apple.

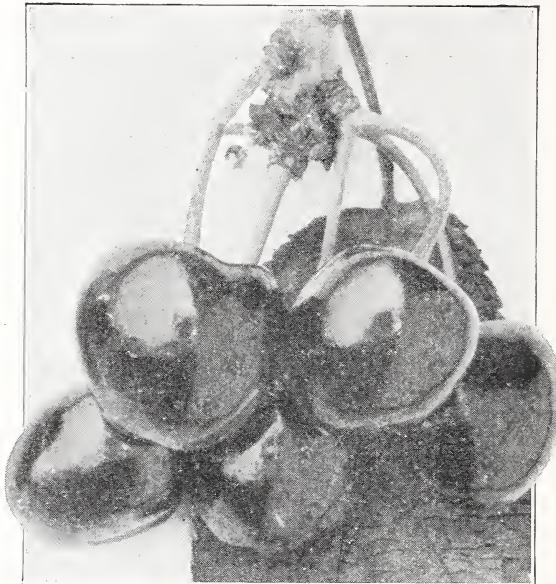
Yellow Transparent. One of the best early market apples, of medium size; skin yellow; flesh crisp and sub-acid; almost immune to blight.

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop. The leading crab apple; tree vigorous, spreading; fruit medium size, brilliant crimson, covered with a bluish bloom; flesh yellow, somewhat tinged with red.

CHERRIES

Bing. Very large; dark brown, nearly black; flesh firm, sweet, rich and delicious. July.



Bing Cherries.

Early Richmond. Medium sized; melting and juicy; unsurpassed for cooking purposes; dark red and very productive. June.

Montmorency. Large, red; flesh firm and excellent; good keeper and one of the best shippers. Ripens ten days later than Early Richmond.

Morello. Medium to large; deep red; rich and juicy. Best late sour variety. August.

Nelson. Tree a strong, upright grower and quite hardy for a sweet cherry. Fruit large and slightly conical, quite firm and fairly sweet. It ripens midseason to late and is an excellent shipping sort.

PEACHES

Banner. Very hardy tree, comes to bear young, and is very productive. Fruit large, yellow, crimson cheek, good shipper and keeper, good quality. Pit small and free. Season late September and October.

Dewey. An early, yellow-fleshed, commercial variety; perhaps best for the purpose of any of the very early varieties. Fruit medium size, round oblate in shape. Color deep orange-yellow blushed with dark red—(very pubescent). Flesh yellow, juicy, tender, melting, sweet, but sprightly and good in quality. Stone semi-free to free. Valuable for early market.

Engle (Mammoth). Fruit ripens before Crawford and tree is more productive. Peaches large and of very good quality; pale yellow with bright red blush. Tree large, hardy, and young bearer.

Elberta. The leader of all peaches and the greatest commercial variety on the market. In all probability no peach will succeed over so wide a range of territory as this kind.

J. H. Hale. A widely advertised variety. Growth similar to Elberta. Fruit very large, globular; golden yellow covered with bright carmine. Flesh solid, yellow, excellent flavor.

New Prolific. Tree exceptionally vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive. Fruit medium size, yellow, freestone, ripening about a week before Elberta.

South Haven. Tree vigorous, of semi-spreading type. Very hardy. Color deep yellow with red cheek. Stone free. Prolific bearer. Ripens more than two weeks earlier than Elberta.



Elberta Peach.

GRAPE

Moore's Early. Hardy variety bearing large berries with heavy blue bloom. Valuable on account of its extreme earliness.

Worden. Black. Bunch large, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries very large, skin thin.

Caco (Red). This great, big, sweet, juicy, red grape produced by a cross between the black Concord and the red Catawba, equals, in high quality and texture, the very finest varieties that are grown.

Concord. This is without doubt the best general purpose grape grown. Its planting perhaps equals that of all the other varieties combined. Berry large. Bunches shouldered and fairly compact.

Niagara. The best white grape; bunch and berry large; meaty and juicy; flavor perfect. Well known.

Brighton. Large, compact, shouldered bunch, with medium to large berry; juicy, sweet, good. Unsurpassed for table.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Cumberland. Large, glossy, black, rather oval. Firm and stands handling well.

Plum Farmer. A large Blackcap of extra fine quality of fruit. Canes hardy and free from disease and a vigorous grower.

RED RASPBERRIES

Columbian. Redcap of large size. Canes strong and very productive. The fruit is dark red and of fine flavor.

Cuthbert. Crimson, large, conical, firm and juicy. The canes are upright, strong and vigorous. Hardy. The standard late red market and home variety that is popular and unsurpassed.

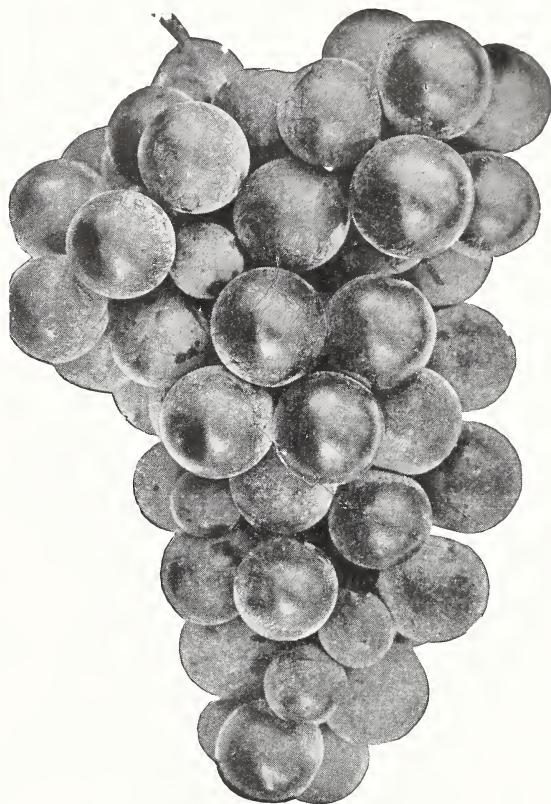
St. Regis. The so-called everbearing. It does produce some berries throughout the Summer, and in the Spring is an excellent producer. Quality very good.

BLACKBERRIES

Blowers. Originated in the celebrated small fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y. One of the hardiest, most productive, of the finest quality and brings on the market the highest price of all blackberries.

Eldorado. It is an oblong, irregular berry of large size, fruiting in pendulous, slender, hairy spikes with few thorns. Color black; flesh deep crimson, with tender core; flavor sweet, rich quality and very good.

Snyder. Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; very few thorns and they are nearly straight and short. One of the hardiest sorts and most profitable for market.



Concord Grapes.

CURRANTS

Perfection (Red). A cross between Fay's and the White Grape, retaining the valuable characteristics of both. Beautiful, bright red.

White Grape. Very large; yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very productive.

Fay (Prolific). Fruit large, dark red. Flavor mild. A very good market variety. Midseason.

Wilder (Red). A new red currant, with large, fine flavored fruit of a bright, attractive red color, even when over-ripe. The leading garden and market variety; a strong, vigorous, erect grower and a great yielder.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing. Fruit is much larger than the Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored.

Houghton. A vigorous American sort; very productive. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet and of a delicious flavor; very profitable for canning and catsup.

Red Jacket. A new red berry, larger than Downing; smooth, very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage the best.

STRAWBERRIES

Excelsior (Per.) An excellent grower of good clean foliage, making large, stocky plants. Adaptable to many types of soil. Ripens very early and ships well.

Premier. The very earliest to fruit, continuous throughout a long season. Fruit large, of good color.

Dr. Burrill. Perfect flowering. A very promising commercial variety. Plants numerous, intermediate in vigor, healthy, and productive. Fruit midseason; large and regular; medium to dark red, with medium red flesh. Quality good.

Senator Dunlap. A heavy producer of high quality. Fruit firm and of fine flavor. Beautiful color.

Warfield (Imp.) A very hardy and healthy, productive plant. Fruits are desired especially for canning purposes, as they retain their color, shape and flavor very well when canned.

Progressive. Perfect flowering. Of the score or more everbearing strawberries introduced in recent years, Progressive is the most widely known.



Excelsior Strawberries.

Reasons Why

Our Prices Are as Uniform as the Quality of Our Product

Soil and climate are matters of location and good judgment on the part of the propagator in selecting the site for his operations. But planting, cultivating, spraying, digging, grading, packing, and shipping are the little things that make for growth and service, and in this modern age service—or the little things that make it—stands for satisfaction in the mind of the consumer. Your orders solicited.

Hedge Plants

Berberis Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). A graceful shrub of low, dense habit. Native of Japan. Leaves entire, bright green, assuming in Autumn dazzling tones of orange, scarlet and crimson. Berries brilliant red, borne in great profusion.

Privet (Amoor River). Well-known formal hedge plant for sheared hedges, resembles the California privet, but is much hardier, best for this climate.

Ligustrum Ovalifolium (California Privet). A large shrub of compact upright habit. Native of Japan. Leaves dark green and glossy, broad and firm, about 2 inches long. Flowers white, in dense upright panicles 2 to 3 inches long.

Ligustrum Ibota (Ibota Privet). A large shrub with graceful arching branches. Native of China and Japan. Leaves dark green and lustrous, 1 to 2 inches long, persisting until the advent of cold weather. Flowers white, numerous nodding clusters.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

Barberry.

Honeysuckles.

Hydrangea.

Golden Bells.

Deutzia.

Mock Orange.

Dogwood.

Spireas.

Lilacs.

Roses

Francis Scott Key. A big crimson rose, especially good. Autumn. Hardy and healthy.

Gruss an Teplitz. Of intense and dazzling crimson-scarlet that attracts attention in any garden. Fragrance delicious and lasting—both odor and color appeal to all.

Hadley. A rich red shading to velvety purple. Double. Fragrant. Desirable.

Betty. A coppery rose, overspread with golden yellow. Perfume as pleasing as its colors. Both bud and flower beautiful. A constant bloomer.

La Detroit. A most handsome and dainty rose, with a fragrance like Bon Silene, and color of shell-pink, shading to a soft rose; outer petals of creamy color.

Los Angeles (Pernetiana). The first American rose to obtain world-wide recognition. Flowers flame-pink and coral shading to yellow at the base; very fragrant. This rose is an aristocrat of the garden; very vigorous when properly cared for.

Killarney Pink. Bloom of flesh-color suffused with pale pink in a delightful blend. Very fragrant and blooms grow naturally on long stems, making it valuable for cutting. This is easily one of the half-dozen best roses.

Lady Hillingdon. The color of this famous rose is beyond description. It is apricot-yellow shaded to orange on the outer edge of the petals, becoming deeper and more intense toward the center of the bloom. Buds produced on long stems well above the foliage, producing a slender and graceful effect. A very valuable rose.

Dorothy Perkins. A clear cherry-pink of sweet fragrance. Always gives satisfaction because it is a rapid grower and always healthy. One of the very best climbers.

Crimson Rambler. This was the first of the ramblers introduced from Japan in 1894. Too well known to need a description; everyone is familiar with its large clusters of crimson flowers.

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER SHEET

GRAND RAPIDS GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Grand Rapids, Michigan

Please Forward the Following to

Name
(Write name and address very plainly.)

(Write name and address very plainly.)

Post Office _____

R. F. D. No. **Box No.** **Street**

Express Office _____

Freight Depot -----

County _____ **State** _____

HOW SHALL WE SHIP? State on this line whether by Mail, Express or Freight.

If to be sent by Mail be sure to include Postage on goods not quoted postpaid. See inside front cover of catalogue.

How to Send Remittance

Never send Bills or Currency in a Letter. If necessary to do so be sure to REGISTER IT. The safest form of remittance is a Check, Post Office or Express Money Order.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Date _____

P. O. Order _____

Express Order _____

Check or Draft _____

Cash

Stamps _____

Total

GRAND RAPIDS GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Inc. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.

IF MORE ORDER BLANKS ARE WANTED, WRITE US AND WE WILL SEND THEM. MAIL ORDERS ARE
SOLICITED.

ORDER SHEET—Continued

SPECIAL NOTICE:

We shall esteem it a great favor if you will give us in the spaces below the NAMES AND ADDRESSES of any Private Gardeners or Truck Farmers among your acquaintances. We wish to send them our SEED ANNUAL.

NAME	POSTOFFICE	COUNTY	STATE

Two of the Best Money Makers

FOR THE
Market Gardener

★ Improved Laxtonian Peas

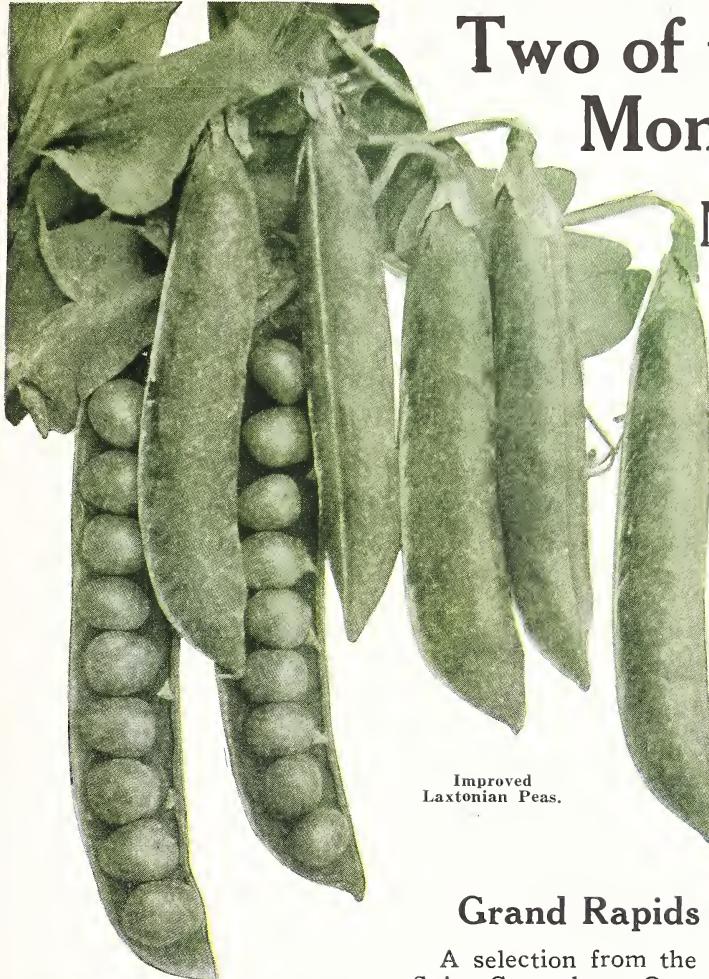
The best of the Laxtonian type. This is a new large podded, dwarf, wrinkled pea. Second early, and a little earlier than the Gradius or Prosperity pea. Vine grows 16 inches high and is sturdy, dark green, and productive. The pods are large, almost like the Telephone, dark green color, and are exquisitely flavored. It is today one of the most popular varieties and a ready seller for the market gardener. Also listed on page 18 of this catalog. Price, qt., 40c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00, not postpaid.

Improved
Laxtonian Peas.

Grand Rapids Forcing Cucumber

A selection from the old Rawson's Forcing White Spine Cucumber. One of our growers found one vine which differed from the others in bearing a heavier crop of superior cucumbers. Superior both in shape and color. By years of careful selection he has developed the present Grand Rapids Forcing Cucumber. It is a very heavy cropper.

Fruit very symmetrical and beautiful in color, and breeds true to type. Also listed on page 11 of this catalog. Price, oz., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$10.00, postpaid.



Grand Rapids
Forcing Cucumber.

A complete list of vegetable seeds will be found on pages 3-27 of catalog and as our aim has always been to supply the market gardener with the best strains obtainable, in compiling this catalog we have listed such varieties that we know to be of special value to the market gardener and will produce money making crops. Mail orders solicited.



Cosmos.

Cosmos

Plants are bushy and compact. Flowers borne on long delicate stems. Foliage very finely cut. One of the most showy and useful in our garden. Pkt., 10c.



Calendula—Marigold.

Superb Collection of Colorful Annuals

We give you a superb collection of flowering annuals that cannot be beaten. Cosmos, Phlox, Calendula or Marigold, and Helichrysum. A wonderful collection for any garden, enhancing beauty and color.

Just Order Superb Collection

All Four
Packets

35c

POSTPAID



Phlox.

Calendula, Orange King

The outer petals are slightly imbricated, while those of the center are curved like those of the peony. Color glowing orange. A most beautiful plant in any garden. Pkt., 10c.

A large collection of annuals will be found in our flower seed section of the catalog, pages 28-39.



Helichrysum—Strawflowers.